The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5121. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Further Particulars of the War Department Troubles.

Secretary Stanton Causes the Arrest of Adjutant-General Thomas.

Thomas Held to Bail and Stanton Still in Office.

Impeachment Resolutions Presented in the House.

Speeches by Messrs. Stevens, Brooks, Bingham, Farnsworth, Beck, Logan and Others.

The Debate to be Continued and a Vote Taken To-morrow.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The conflict between the President on the one side and the War Department and Congress on the other, has assumed far more formidable proportions than was generally anticipated when the announcement of Mr. Stanton's removal was first made yesterday afternoon. It has dwarfed all other questions into insignificance, drawn the line of public sentiment with distinctness, and consolidated the Republican Party in Congress into a unit on any action looking to the punishment of Mr. Johnson for his alleged high crimes and misdemeanors. He has persisted in defying Congress until even the conservative elements are driven to take jurisdiction of his conduct; and if any one can believe what he sees with his own eyes and hears with his own ears, Mr. Johnson's term of office is likely soon to come to a miserable, mortifying and ignominious end.

To take up the narrative of events from the hour of closing my dispatches last night, I may say that the Secretary of War remained at his office during the night, and that up to and past midnight a number of members called to pay their respects and to learn what had transpired. On consultation with several members of the Senate, Mr. Stanton determined at a late hour to make complaint against Gen. Thomas for violation of the fifth section of the Tenure of Office act, and he accordingly made the following affidavit, on which Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, at 2 o'clock this morning issued a warrant for Gen. Thomas' arrest.

MR. STANTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

To Hon. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia:

Comes Edwin M. Stanton, of the City of Washington, in the said District, and upon oath says that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, duly held the office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. That he had, prior to said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, been duly nominated and appointed to the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, by the President of the United States, and that his said nomination had been submitted in due form of law to the Senate of the United States, and his said nomination had been duly assented to and confirmed by and with the advice of the Senate, and he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, had duly accepted said office, and taken and subscribed to all the oaths required by law upon his induction into said office, and was in the actual possession of said office, and performing the duties thereof on said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, and he had never resigned said office or been legally dismissed therefrom, and he claims that he does now legally hold said office and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and powers thereof. And the said Edwin M. Stanton on oath further states that on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington, aforesaid, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, made and issued an order in writing under his hand with intent and purpose of removing him, the said Edwin M. Stanton, from the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and authorizing and empowering Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing him, the said Thomas, to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. And your affiant further states, that the said pretended order of removal of him from the said office of Secretary of War is wholly illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of an act, duly passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1867, entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices;" and your affiant, on oath, further states that the said Lorenzo Thomas did, on the said 21st day of February, 1868, in said City of Washington, accept the said pretended appointment of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and on the same day left with your affiant a copy of the said pretended order of the President, removing your affiant as Secretary of War, and appointing said Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, *ad interim*, certified by the said Lorenzo Thomas under his hand as Secretary of War, *ad interim*; and on the said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, in the City of Washington aforesaid, delivered to your affiant the said pretended order of Andrew Johnson; the said Lorenzo Thomas, with intent to cause your affiant to deliver to him, the said Thomas, all records, books, papers and other public property now in his, the affiant's custody and charge as Secretary of War. And your affiant further states on oath that he is informed and believes that the said Thomas has, in the said City of Washington and District aforesaid, exercised, and attempted to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, and to issue orders as such; and your affiant is also informed and believes, that the said Lorenzo Thomas gives out and threatens that he will forcibly remove your complainant from the buildings and apartments of the Secretary of War, in the War Department, and forcibly take the possession and control thereof under the said pretended appointment by the President of the United States as Secretary of War, *ad interim*; and your affiant alleges that the appointment, under which the said Thomas claims to act and to hold and perform the duties of Secretary of War, is wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the said Thomas by accepting such appointment and thereunder exercising and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provision of the fifth section of the act above referred to, and thereby has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subjected himself to the pains and penalties prescribed in the fifth section, against any person committing such offence. Whereupon your affiant prays that a warrant may be issued against the said Lorenzo Thomas and that he may be thereupon arrested and brought before your Honor, and thereupon that he may be dealt with as to law and justice, in such case appertains.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of February, A. D., 1868.

D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by Edwin M. Stanton, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of February, 1868.

THE ARREST OF GEN. THOMAS.

The warrant was handed to Gen. Pile, of Missouri, who delivered it to Marshal Gooding, at his residence, at 7 o'clock this morning, and the latter immediately, with Deputy Marshal Phillips and Bailiff Chandler, proceeded to Gen. Thomas' residence, corner of Tenth and H streets, and found him at breakfast. Gen. Thomas, with his daughters, had spent the night at a *bal masque*; but, without waiting to finish his breakfast, he at once prepared to accompany the officers. The warrant of arrest and the return on the same was in the following language:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To David S. Gooding, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia:

I, David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby command you to arrest Lorenzo Thomas of the said District forthwith, and that you have the said Lorenzo Thomas before me at the chamber of the said Supreme Court, in the City of Washington, forthwith, to answer the charge of a high misdemeanor, in this: That on the 21st day of February, 1868, in the District of Columbia, he did unlawfully accept the appointment of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and did then and there unlawfully hold and exercise the said office contrary to the provisions of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867; and hereof fail not but to make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 22d day of February, 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Attest: R. J. Meigs, Clerk.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1868.

The within writ came to hand at 7 o'clock A. M., and I now return this writ and bring him before Chief Justice Cartter at 9 o'clock A. M. of to-day.

DAVID S. GOODING,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

GEN. THOMAS RELEASED ON BAIL.

At 10 o'clock Judge Cartter appeared in court, and Gen. Thomas was required to give bail for his appearance on Monday next, to answer the charges in Mr. Stanton's affidavit. He sent for his counsel, Messrs. Bradley and Merrick, and after consultation he was held in $5,000 bonds to appear on Wednesday next. The bail of $5,000 was furnished by Messrs. George B. Hall, coachmaker, of this city, and Elias A. Eliason, tanner, of Georgetown.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Thomas left the court-house about half-past 10 o'clock, and with his counsel, R. T. Merrick, Esq., and Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., proceeded to the office of Mr. Bradley, where he remained about fifteen minutes, and then took an F-street car to the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, where he left the car, and accompanied by Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, proceeded to the Attorney-General's office, where he remained about five minutes, and then went to the President's house. At the interview with the President he related the particulars of the arrest, and announced his intention of insisting on his right to the office, and that he should again demand possession. To this the President assented, and at 12 o'clock Gen. Thomas again proceeded to the War Department. He found his own office as Adjutant-General locked, and was unable to gain admission. By this time some six or eight members were with the Secretary of War, and when Gen. Thomas made his appearance in Mr. Stanton's room the following scene occurred:

Thomas—I am Secretary of War *ad interim*, and am ordered by the President of the United States to take charge of the office.

Stanton—I order you to repair to your room, and exercise your functions as Adjutant-General of the Army.

Thomas—I am Secretary of War *ad interim*, and I shall not obey your orders, but I shall obey the orders of the President, who has ordered me to take charge of the War Office.

Stanton—As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your place as Adjutant-General.

Thomas—I shall not do so.

Stanton—Then you may stand there if you please, but you cannot act as Secretary of War, if you do, you do so at your peril.

Thomas—I shall act as Secretary of War.

The above conversation occurred in the Secretary's office. Gen. Thomas then went to Gen. Schriver's room opposite, followed soon by Secretary Stanton and others, where the following conversation occurred:

Stanton—Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?

Thomas—I do, Sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department.

There were present at this interview Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; Hon. Freeman Clark, of New-York; Gen. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Hon. Burt Van Horn, of New-York; Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, of Michigan.

Gen. Thomas not finding the prospect very encouraging, left a few moments later, and up to 9 o'clock this evening had made no further demonstrations toward getting possession of the office. As the day was observed as a holiday in all the departments there was no public business transacted at the War Office, and admission was refused to all, except on the order of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. R. T. Merrick, Gen. Thomas's counsel, called at the Department about 12 o'clock for the purpose of delivering certain papers to Gen. Thomas, but the messenger with Mr. Merrick's card was refused admission to Mr. Stanton's room.

At 2 P. M. Gen. Thomas had an interview with the President, and related to him the circumstances of his last demand. A long conference resulted. The President said he desired to test the matter legally in the Courts. This was the status of affairs at the west end up to late in the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings at the other end of the avenue, however, were of a very grave and serious character. The knowledge that the Reconstruction Committee would probably report to-day, brought a great throng of people to the Capitol. The galleries of the House were full long before 12 o'clock; still they kept coming, and before 1 the lobbies and the cloak-rooms overflowed with ladies, and in an hour more every available seat on the floor, except those of members, were surrendered to their wives and daughters.

The Senate simply met and adjourned, the Republican members in informal caucus having decided not to transact any business.

The House met and proceeded with the transaction of the business before it. The Reconstruction Committee met at 10:30 at the rooms of Mr. Stevens, and proceeded at once to discuss the matter before them. It was but a few moments ere it was discovered that the seven Republican members of the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Johnson's action of yesterday was such a palpable violation of the law that they could no longer refuse to take action upon it. After some further discussion it was agreed, seven to two, (Brooks and Beck, Democrats, being the negatives,) that the Committee report infavor of the impeachment of the President. The Committee then adjourned for one hour, to enable a report to be prepared, and to obtain certified copies of certain papers necessary to the report.

The determination of the Committee was soon known, and created intense excitement, though generally anticipated. The fact that all the so-called Conservative members of the Committee were now favorable to immediate impeachment carried great weight, and the passage of the resolution when it got into the House seemed a foregone conclusion.

The House met at 12 and the regular business was proceeded with, but amid much confusion, as the attention of all was concentrated on the War Department question and the expected report in favor of impeachment. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, attempted to get the House to hear Washington's Farewell Address and then adjourn. The House was willing to hear the address, but was not willing to adjourn. Besides, the Speaker decided Mr. Eldridge to be out of order, from which he appealed, and his motion was laid on the table almost unanimously.

At 2 P. M. the Reconstruction Committee made their appearance in the hall, and a buzz of excitement ran through the galleries and the House. Mr. Stevens took his seat, looking better than usual, and the House, which was in Committee of the Whole, shortly rose, and then, amid profound silence and the most eager and painful interest, Mr. Stevens rose in his seat.

At this juncture the Speaker took the precaution to add to the dignity and solemnity of the proceedings by announcing that there must be neither applause nor dissent, from either floor or galleries, and that a disregard of the rules of the House would be followed by the prompt ejectment of the offenders. This had an admirable effect, and Mr. Stevens announced, with few preliminary remarks, the report of the Committee, as follows, which was then read by the Clerk:

In addition to the papers referred to, the Committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property intrusted to his charge. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

(Official copy.)—Respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Thaddeus Stevens,
George A. Boutwell,
John A. Bingham,
F. C. Beaman,
C. T. Hurlburd,
John F. Farnsworth,
H. E. Paine.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Stevens said if there was no disposition to discuss the matter on the Democratic side he would move the previous question at once, but if there was he would listen to what they had to say, and reserve his remarks until the close of the debate.

Mr. Brooks at once took the floor in a general sort of speech, arguing against the propriety and regularity of the proceeding.

Judge Bingham followed, first yielding five minutes to his colleague, Judge Spalding, who announced that he has, thus far, been opposed to bringing Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Senate for his conduct, but that he should now oppose it no longer.

This indication of how the Conservative Republicans were going settled the question at once, and all seemed to agree that if the report of the Committee was brought to a vote to-day, it would be carried by a majority as large as that of the party in the House.

Judge Bingham then spoke for half an hour in a strong logical strain, taking the ground that it was useless if not criminal any longer to ignore the crimes of the President. He should approach the matter and decide it upon his oath as a representative of the people. His speech created a decided impression.

Gen. Farnsworth, a member of the Committee, followed in a long speech, during which an effort was made to come to some understanding as to when the vote should be taken. After innumerable propositions and objections thereto, it was finally agreed, on motion of Judge Bingham, that the vote be taken at 5 o'clock on Monday P. M.; that the House meet this evening for speeches, and that the debate continue to the exclusion of all other business, until the hour of voting was reached; all speeches to be limited to thirty minutes. Mr. Farnsworth then finished his speech, and the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

THE ARREST OF GEN. THOMAS.

The facts upon which the charges which led to the arrest of Gen. Thomas are based upon his attempted assumption of the functions of the Secretary of War. Yesterday afternoon he signed himself, in two communications, Secretary of War *ad interim*—once in the copy of his order from the President, which he furnished to Mr. Stanton, and afterward, in a letter to Gen. Price, directing that the Paymaster-General's office be closed to-day by virtue of its being a holiday. Mr. Stanton has retained Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, to appear for him in the case, and it is probable that Attorney-General Stanbery will be directed by the President to appear for Gen. Thomas, in addition to Messrs. Bradley and Merrick. The determination of Mr. Stanton to cause the arrest of Gen. Thomas was decided upon by him as the surest and most direct method of compelling that officer to take the initiative in any civil proceedings he may institute to obtain the possession of the office. Being under bonds, he is, in a measure, prohibited from acting at his own pleasure, and if he receives further orders from the President, must decide between disobedience to him and incurring still further penalties for violation of law. He is thus in rather a tight place.

MR. STANTON STILL IN POSSESSION.

Mr. Stanton is in his office in the War Department at this writing, 10 P. M., and proposes to remain there until he can safely leave it. The efforts of Gen. Thomas to get possession thus far have been utterly futile, and it is believed to-night that on Monday the Supreme Court will be appealed to for relief. It is not generally believed the President will attempt to use any force to oust Mr. Stanton, though rumors of such intention are very plenty.

GEN. GRANT NOT CONSULTED.

In my dispatch last night I stated that Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas talked over the latter's appointment prior to his appearance at the Department. This was incorrect; nothing was known by Gen. Grant, or at his headquarters, of the proposed change until after Gen. Thomas had made his demand for possession.

IMPEACHMENT A FIXED FACT.

To-night it may be set down that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by the House of Representatives on Monday next, is as certain as that the day comes. The demand now is, make the work "short, sharp and decisive."

EVENING SESSION.

The interest manifested in the afternoon session continued during the evening, and long before the hour of assembling had arrived all the available seats in the galleries were secured by anxious listeners. The number of privileged outsiders on the floor of the House was unprecedented, including nearly all of the Republican members of the Senate, and it is estimated that four thousand persons were present. The ladies of the families of the members were obliged to seek seats on the floor, and hundreds of others were compelled to return to their homes, after vain attempts even to get a glimpse of the proceedings.

Gen. Farnsworth concluded his remarks, and was followed by Messrs. Baker, Kelley, Logan, Phelps, Beck, Holman and Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll caused to be read a dispatch from Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, sustaining the impeachment movement, which was received with demonstrations of applause. The debate was conducted with extraordinary propriety, and although Gen. Logan was interrupted with several questions from Messrs. Beck and Phelps, and his replies elicited considerable applause, the session was remarkable for its good order. Mr. Holman attempted to have Washington's Farewell Address read by the Clerk in lieu of a speech from him; but Mr. Blaine, who was in the chair, *pro tem.*, sustained an objection to its being read on the ground that it was not germain to the subject under discussion and was therefore out of order. The session was prolonged until nearly midnight, when a recess was taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

August Belmont and other members of the Democratic National Committee were entertained by the President to-night at an elegant dinner at the White House. The surmises and rumors having their origin in this fact are numberless; but it is agreed that Mr. Johnson finds himself forced to seek openly the consolation of his old Democratic friends in his present trouble.

Gen. Thomas appeared in the corridors of one of the principal hotels of the city to-night, and in a boisterous manner reiterated his threats to use force in removing Mr. Stanton. Some of his friends took him home.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the Island of San Juan and Puget Sound, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Anthony said there having been a long and exhaustive session yesterday, and this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, it was thought unadvisable to hold a session. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. Doolittle, who had just entered the Senate, reminded them that it had been understood that he should address the Senate on the pending bill, and asked a unanimous consent to do so. He would not insist, if the Senate did not desire to hear him.

Mr. Anthony said the Senator could have the floor any time, when the subject came up.

Mr. Doolittle then asked unanimous consent to designate 1 o'clock on Monday next for him to address the Senate.

Mr. Conness said that, unless greater and more important business should demand their attention on Monday, of course there would be no objection.

Mr. Doolittle—I suppose that there is no greater or more important business than the question of reconstruction.

Mr. Edmunds—Mr. President, I object to any debate.

The Chair decided the debate out of order, and put the question on adjournment, Mr. Doolittle vainly endeavoring to add another remark, and the Senate adjourned at 12:15.

A caucus of the Republican members is to be held forthwith. Hence the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The anticipation of important proceedings to-day, connected with the War Department difficulty, attracted an immense crowd of spectators, filling up every seat and standing place in the galleries.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Prayer being said by the Chaplain, and the journal of yesterday read by the Clerk, the Speaker announced that the regular order of business was the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of Patents, for the relief of Samuel Pierce, on which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Peters) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Eldridge, announcing that he rose to a privileged motion, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following resolution:

Resolved, That in honor and commemoration of the Father of his Country, this being the anniversary of his birthday, his memorable Farewell Address be read by the Clerk of the House, and that on the conclusion thereof this House adjourn.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a privileged motion, and asked Mr. Peters whether he yielded, to allow the resolution to be offered.

Mr. Peters said he did not.

Mr. Eldridge then moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Peters) could not be deprived of his right to the floor, except with his own consent, and that, therefore, the motion could not be entertained.

Mr. Holman appealed from the Speaker's decision, that the resolution was not a privileged question.

The Speaker stated the question as follows:

The Chair rules that the resolution of the gentleman from Wisconsin, that the Clerk shall read the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, and immediately thereafter adjourn, is not in order except by unanimous consent, for two reasons. The first is, that the State of Wisconsin was not called regularly for resolutions, and the second is, that the gentleman from Maine is on the floor, and cannot be taken off the floor even for a motion to adjourn much less for the reading of a document at the Clerk's desk.

A RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the appeal was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the patent bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

After the reading of the report of the Committee, Mr. Peters yielded the floor to Mr. Eliot, who reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill declaring Saint George and Booth Bay, Me., and San Antonio, Texas, ports of delivery, and authorizing the establishment of private bonded warehouses at Bucksport and Vinalhaven, Me. After explanation by Mr. Eliot, the bill was passed.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS AGAIN.

Mr. Eldridge then asked leave to introduce his resolution about Washington's farewell address.

Mr. Broomall objected, but subsequently, on an explanation that Mr. Eldridge merely desired a vote on his resolution, he withdrew it.

Messrs. Spalding and Schenck renewed the objection, the latter remarking, in an undertone, that if they wanted an address they should send for Andy, as he makes the addresses of the 22d of February, but, for himself, he did not want anything from that source.

Mr. Eldridge intimated that the understanding was that the resolution should be introduced and voted on, and it was in compliance with that understanding he had withheld the objection to the bill reported by Mr. Eliot.

Mr. Peters confirmed the statement as to his own understanding of the matter.

Mr. Miller suggested a division of the resolution.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired of the Speaker whether, if the resolution were received, it would not be in order to postpone it, or to amend it, so that the reading of Washington's Farewell Address could be listened to next week (laughter) when there might not be the important business before the House that was expected to-day. Mr. Eldridge hoped that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ingersoll) would not throw contempt on the question, adding that it was disgraceful to himself and the House.

The Speaker stated in reply to Mr. Ingersoll that if the resolution were received by unanimous consent, and the previous question were not moved, a motion to postpone would be in order.

Mr. Blaine suggested that the resolution might be postponed until a later hour in the day.

Mr. Schenck desired to have it distinctly understood that he did not withdraw his objection to the introduction of the resolution, adding that he understood all the object of it.

Mr. Eldridge then moved that the House do now adjourn, in honor of Washington, and on that he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Kerr moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, and on that he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The yeas and nays were called on each motion, and both motions were rejected by party votes.

THE UNLAWFUL USE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public money and property, punishing with fine and imprisonment United States officers or other persons for loaning, depositing or otherwise using or disposing of any money or property of the United States for their own benefit. He explained the necessity of the bill to be that the present law has been decided to apply only to officers of the Government, while this bill applies to their clerks and all other persons. He said he had submitted the bill informally to the Judiciary Committee, and that it had the unanimous approval of the Committee. The bill was then passed.

LADIES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Boyer asked unanimous consent that the families of members be admitted to the Clerk's rooms, in consequence of their inability to obtain seats in the galleries.

Mr. Cobb objected.

GAS LIGHTING.

Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the expediency and the expense of causing the gas over the Hall to be lighted by electricity from the battery now used for lighting the rotunda dome. Adopted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Mr. Pyle asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant-General.

Mr. Glossbrenner objected.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses. After explanation by Mr. Williams, from which it appeared that in the suits now pending in the English Courts for the recovery of property of the late Southern Confederacy, a witness was held not liable to testify, because his testimony would subject his property to confiscation, and this bill was intended to remedy such difficulties. The bill was passed.

THE NAVAJOE INDIANS.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the Sioux Indians and the Navajoe Indians. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, all the testimony taken before the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, referring to the contracts for carrying mails in the South, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Miller presented resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature urging that a demand be made on England for the release of the American citizens imprisoned on mere suspicion of political offences, and that a policy be fixed for protecting American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Myers presented a like resolution; also resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature urging such change in the Tariff laws as will promote and encourage American art and American artists. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RELIEF FOR SAMUEL PIERCE.

The patent bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce was then passed, and the Speaker announced, at 1:45, that the morning hour had expired.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Schenck in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill. The items of the bill are as follows:

For invalid pensions	$10,000,000
For pensions of widows, children, &c.	20,000,000
For navy pensions to invalids, widows, &c.	350,000
Total	$30,450,000

The second section requires all moneys and securities belonging to the Naval Pension Fund to be covered into the Treasury.

This section gave rise to a discussion between Messrs. Butler and Pike, the former supporting the section and the latter opposing it.

The section was retained.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was thereupon passed.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, at 2:10 P. M., rose to make a report from the Committee on Reconstruction. The Speaker gave an admonition to spectators in the gallery and to members on the floor to preserve order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approbation nor disapprobation.

Mr. Stevens then said, from the Committee on Reconstruction I beg leave to make the following report:

That, in addition to the papers referred to, the Committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property intrusted to his charge.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

(Official copy.)—Respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Thaddeus Stevens,
George A. Boutwell,
John A. Bingham,
F. C. Beaman,
C. T. Hulburd,
John F. Farnsworth,
H. E. Paine.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report having been read, Mr. Stevens said: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention in the first instance to discuss the question, and if there be no desire on the other side to discuss it, we are willing that the question shall be taken on the knowledge which the House already has. Indeed the fact of removing a man from office, while the Senate is in session, without the consent of the Senate, is itself, if there was nothing else, and always has been considered a high crime and misdemeanor, and was never before practiced. But I will not discuss this question, unless gentlemen on the other side desire to discuss it. If they do, I shall for the present give way to them, and say what I have to say myself in conclusion.

Mr. Brooks then took the floor, and after referring to his want of time to prepare a minority report, he said he was utterly inadequate to discharge the duty which had devolved on him on this august day, "the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country," and to express himself with that deep solemnity which he felt in rising to resist this unholy and unconstitutional proceeding. He knew not why the ghost of impeachment had appeared in a new form. It had been laid hitherto in the House, but a minority of members on the other side, forcing its influence and power on the majority, had at last succeeded in compelling its party to attempt the impeachment of the President. We have been, said he, long in the midst of revolution; long has the country been agitated in the throes of revolution; but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. There is nothing new in what we are doing, for we but repeat the history of the past. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and of Charles I. and Charles II., and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French Revolution. We have been told, though not here and now, that the President should be impeached because he was an obstruction in the way of restoring certain States into the Union; or, rather an obstacle to the party which would be, but is not, directly in power. Sir, we are all obstructions to that party; my associates, I, myself, we all have been and intend to be, obstacles in the way of its high-handed proceedings; and if the President is to be removed as an obstacle in the way of the party in power, it is equally within their power by exercise of a tyrannical majority to remove every obstacle here and have the sole control of the Government. But I bid them beware in no spirit of defiance, but from a devoted love to my country and its institutions; I solemnly bid them beware and to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution, in behalf of my associates here, in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of this Capitol and who are waiting for a constitutional opportunity to enter, I bid you beware; your impeachment will avail you nothing. The President is to be tried before the Senate with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result he will be removed from your authority by the constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further and depose the President by violence, if you suspend him, if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you, in behalf of thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions of the people, that we will never, never, so help me God, never, never submit. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Sir, we have the physical power of the country with us; the labor, the industry, the bone and muscle of the country are ours. The heroism of the country is ours. Four-fifths of the army of the United States is composed of the Democracy of the country; and if you proceed to introduce politics into the army the Democratic soldier will follow the Democratic instinct, and will stand by the Constitution and the laws. I therefore, Mr. Speaker, bid you beware of unconstitutional, of illegal, of extraordinary proceedings. Proceed, in your forms of impeachment, through all the manipulations and sinuosities and tergiversations of the law, and we shall cheerfully submit, because it is our duty so to do as Constitutional, obedient men. But, step an inch farther over the bounds of the Constitution, and proceed, as is frequently proposed, in a violent and revolutionary manner, and you precipitate violence and revolution. Mr. Brooks went on to argue that the matter on which the impeachment of the President was proposed was a legal question, and that the President had as much right to judge of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act as the House or the Senate had. If he were advising the majority of the House to its overthrow, he would hurry on the matter. Andrew Johnson had little or no power now as a President of the United States; he was without authority, or influence, or patronage, Congress had so manacled him as almost to overthrow the Executive power, and if they did not succeed in reelecting him to the Presidency they would at least immortalize his name on the pages of history as the most glorious defender of liberty that ever lived under any constitutional Government whatever. [Laughter among the Republican members.]

The resolution of impeachment was supported by speeches by Messrs. Spalding and Bingham.

The vote is to be taken this evening.

Mr. Spalding having had five minutes allowed him from Mr. Bingham's time, said:

Mr. Speaker: I feel myself to be in no proper frame of mind or heart to attempt a rhetorical display on this occasion. I can appreciate the sentiment of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) when he says the question before us is filled with solemnity; but when he, with his usual eloquence, attempts to use gasconade to drive members of the House from a conscientious discharge of duty, I say to my friend that he has mistaken his calling. Sir, no more important duty can devolve upon this House of Representatives than that of considering the question whether articles of impeachment shall be preferred against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and for long months—yea, for years, I have resisted with all my personal influence the approach to the crisis which is now before us. The President has done many very censurable things, but I would not, in my conscience, say that the President should be holden to answer on the charge of the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors, until something could be made tangible whereby he had brought himself in conflict with the laws of the nation. It has seemed to me for weeks that that high officer was courting the very hour and the very occasion which is now upon us, and the consequences of which will be upon him. He has thrown himself violently in contact with the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March last by the vote of the constitutional number of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House of Representatives over his veto, assigning his reasons to the contrary. It matters not how many acts can be found upon the statute books in years gone by contrary to the principles of that act. The gentleman from New-York (Brooks) numbered three and he might have numbered thirty or three hundred; but still if, within the past six or nine months, Congress has in a constitutional manner made an enactment against which the Chief Executive of the nation throws himself, and commits the act for which he should be impeached, just as clear and conclusively as if there never had been legislation to the contrary, this enactment, if it be a legal and constitutional enactment, repeals by its own force all those prior enactments to which the gentleman from New-York alluded. And in nothing is that more clear than in this, that the President shall not remove any civil officer who has been appointed with the concurrence of the Senate of the United States without the concurrence of that body when it is in session. It is true that the right of suspension was given to the Executive during the recess of the Senate, but that right of suspension ceased so soon as the Senate convened; and now, not only in face of the decision of the Senate saying that the suspension of the Secretary of War made during the recess, was without good cause, but in the face of the penalties of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, the President, yesterday, sent to the Senate a message declaring in terms that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The sixth section of that act declares that every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to its provisions shall be deemed, and they are declared to be high misdemeanors, on conviction of which the offender may be fined not exceeding $10,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or may suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Woodward desired to ask a question, but Mr. Spalding declined to yield, and continued his argument.

He said: Now, Sir, if there be any efficacy in the enactment of Congress we are not called upon to ascertain through a committee whether this act of the President be a high crime and misdemeanor, because Congress has already, on the face of this enactment, decided it to be such, and the President, as it to despite the action of Congress, has thrown down the glove. He has assumed the boldness to say to the Senate, "Notwithstanding your reasons to the contrary, that I had not the right to suspend the Secretary of War, I assume the constitutional right to throw that officer from his position entirely, and I do it, your law and your action to the contrary notwithstanding." I am brought to the conclusion that so long as we submit to these violent assaults upon Congress and upon all its doings, we never can have peace; and I am brought to the conviction that we must all with unanimity vote for the resolution this day introduced.

Mr. Bingham took the floor.

Mr. Pruyn desired to inquire as to the probable course of the debate, and whether an opportunity would be offered for members generally to express their views in regard to this very important question.

Mr. Bingham said he was not able to answer the question further than to express his own wish and hope that the House would deliberate fully on the question.

Mr. Stevens said that so far as he had anything to say in the matter he would let the debate go on until the last moment of to-day, but that he desired to have the vote taken before the House adjourned.

Mr. Pruyn asked Mr. Stevens to be kind enough to indicate whether he meant, when speaking of the last moment of to-day, sunset, midnight or the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. Stevens said he would say 5 o'clock.

Mr. Pruyn remarked, then we are to discuss this question between now and 5 o'clock?

Mr. Bingham proceeded to argue in support of the resolution. He said all right-minded men must concede that the question under consideration is one of supreme importance to all the people of the country. I protest for myself that I am utterly incapable of approaching the question in the spirit of a partisan, and I repel the intimation of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) that I am careless of the obligation of my oath or unconcerned about the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. I look upon the Constitution of the country as the very breath of the nation's life. I look this day on the consideration of this great question, as did the gentleman from New-York, and I ask him, (Mr. Brooks,) in the consideration of the matter, to ponder upon those deathless words of the Father of our Country, wherein he declared that the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by the action of the whole people, is sacred and obligatory upon all—*upon all*, Sir, from the President to the humblest citizen within the limits of this Republic, upon every human being standing within the jurisdiction of the Republic. Washington but echoes the words which himself and his associates had embodied in the Constitution, that "this instrument, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." The issue involved is not as the gentleman from New-York said, the question of an office, but whether the supremacy of the Constitution shall be maintained by the people of the Republic. The President of the United States has assumed to set himself above the magistracy of the law. He has assumed to defy the law, he has assumed to challenge the Representatives of the people; to sit in judgment of his malfeasance in office. Any man who has considered and observed my conduct touching this question which has so long agitated this House and this country, must have discovered that I have held myself back and have endeavored to keep others back from making any unnecessary issue between the President and the Representatives of the people, touching the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his great office. I had no desire to resort unnecessarily to this last power reposed by the people in their Representatives and in their Senators for the vindication of their own violated Constitution and violated laws, so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question. Notwithstanding, there was much in the conduct of the President to call for the interposition of the Representatives of the country; yet, so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question of his liability to impeachment within the text and spirit of the Constitution, I was unwilling to utter one syllable to favor such a proposition or to record a vote to advance it. With the past I am entirely satisfied; I am responsible for it alone to those who sent me here, to the Constitution and to the common Father of us all. I have said nothing heretofore; I have done nothing heretofore which dying I would wish to change. I stand here, however, to-day, filled with the conviction that the President of the United States has deliberately and defiantly and criminally violated the Constitution, his oath of office and the statutes of the country. I propose to make clear, in the short time which I will occupy the proposition which I have just uttered, and in attempting to do it I desire to say that it is a moment of pain, of sorrow and of grief with me to be compelled, as a representative of the people, to make the utterance that the President of the United States has set this bad example to all the people of the country, by trampling the Constitution and law defiantly under his foot. Mr. Bingham went on to argue the question of law involved in the matter, and to show that the President himself had virtually admitted the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill by exercising the power of suspension and sending his reasons therefor to the Senate, for which he had no authority except by that law. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) had warned them to beware. Beware of what? Beware of rendering a faithful obedience to their oaths as Representatives; to beware of taking the steps authorized by the Constitution to put this usurper of authority on trial before the only tribunal on earth authorized to try him for the crimes charged? Did not the gentleman know that it is written in the Constitution that the President, the Vice-President and every other civil officer of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors? Did he not know that it is written in the same Constitution that the Representatives of the people shall have the sole power of impeachment? That it has no divided power? Did he not know that it is written in the Constitution that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachment? And yet the gentleman told them to beware, to beware of putting the President on trial. He (Bingham) undertook to say that there was enough in the correspondence submitted yesterday to justify the House in drawing the inference that the President is by this act guilty of another crime under another act of Congress, additional to the act of 1861, which makes it a high crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person by force, threat or intimidation, to attempt to prevent any person exercising the functions of an officer under the Government of the United States. He undertook to say that, on a full investigation of the case, the President would be found guilty of attempting by threat and by intimidation, if not by force, to prevent the Secretary of War exercising the duties of the office to which he had been assigned by the solemn judgment of the Senate. It pained him to make such an utterance. If he had had any control over the President he would have prevented him from uttering such words as those which he had uttered to his Adjutant-General, who had appeared to-day in person at the War Office, demanded the surrender of the office, notified the Secretary of War that he would not obey his orders or recognize him as Secretary of War, and that he would take possession of the mails for the Department of War, and all by order of the President. There was evidence enough to satisfy him that the President of the United States was so bent on his own destruction, or on the destruction of the Republic, that he was capable of running to any extreme of madness. He proposed to curb him, not in the spirit of a partisan, but in the spirit of a Representative of the people, acting under the obligations of his oath. No one would rejoice more than himself to know that when the case should have been presented to the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment, it should become clear to the satisfaction of that body that the President had only erred in judgment, and that he had not intended to offend the Constitution, to defy the Congress, or to set aside the supremacy of the laws. He would rejoice at his acquittal, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the Constitution of the country; but in the light of what the President had already declared and put on record, he (Bingham) was forced to the conclusion that he meant nothing else than to defy the power of Congress, and say to Congress, whatever laws you have passed, or whatever laws you may pass, I will disregard them whenever in my own judgment I deem them not in accordance with, or not in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and let you do your worst. That was the President's position, and having taken it, he (Bingham) proposed to have him put on trial. The gentleman, (Brooks,) he continued, talks about liberty. Liberty is as dear to me and mine as it can be to the gentleman or to his. I stand here to-day for that liberty which is regulated by law—that liberty which belongs alike to us all, which is not the exclusive prerogative of those who hold high official stations;—that lawless liberty—the liberty which the kite shows to the dove, which the wolf shows to the lamb. I will have none of it; the people of the United States will have none of it; they will insist on it that man shall enjoy liberty in this country, in obedience to law and in subjection to law. Referring to Mr. Brooks' intimations about the Democratic Party taking the part of the President, he reminded him and the House that that party had, not very long ago, attempted to set itself above law, and to rise in rebellion against the Government; but that its rebellion had been crushed by the cannon. He desired to have the question discussed fully and fairly, and should be glad to hear whatever gentlemen had to say against the rightfulness of those proceedings, or in extenuation of the President's conduct; but he wanted to hear no more warnings of the uprising of the Democratic Party, and no more proclamations as to that party being a majority of the people of the country.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said that they had been told by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) that if the President should be tried and convicted he and the Democratic Party would not stand it. The gentleman, in a dramatic and sensational manner, also told the House that he never would stand it. Hearing these things, he (Mr. Farnsworth) thought they were carried back years ago, when he listened to similar threats on this floor, just preceding the Rebellion. The galleries were at that time filled, but by a class of people different from that which now occupied them, and who applauded to the echo the threats and menaces then expressed. He would tell the gentleman that when the President should be impeached in the mode pointed out by the Constitution for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, if it were not profane, he would call God to witness that the gentleman must stand it. When the Democrats and Secessionists told us if we raised an army to conquer the rebellion, they would not stand it, we told them they should stand it, and he would say to the gentleman when the same party is arrayed against the Union, that only half a million of men were slain in the war, but a million of those who took part in the contest still live, and when the necessity demands "they will come as the waves come" when the tempest prevails, or "as thick as Autumn leaves" to maintain the supremacy of law. The gentleman had told them that the army was made up for the greater part of Democrats; so it was, but when the rebellion broke out they left it, and went with the disunionists. By this the army was purified. It might be that since the close of the rebellion the army has been recruited from disloyal men; but this made no difference; the friends of the Union will cleanse the way again. He had heard enough of those threats of the Democratic Party. Ten years ago it was the same old party, which they had met in the fields and at the polls, and vanquished. They were met here to-day, and they would be again defeated. What was in this question? A great deal. He trusted that he came to its discussion in a proper spirit. It was not a new question whether Andrew Johnson should be removed from office. There were other and greater interests involved. The question was whether the Union spirit in ten States should be crushed out, and

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HOUSEHOLD LAMP.

From the Atlantic for March.

When suns decline and crickets sing,
And wandering mists from seaward roam,
When nights no heavenly beacons bring,
Then brightest shines the star of home!

When the brown brooks, with music low,
Watch Summers die and Autumns come,
When stately golden-rods must bow,
What cheer is in that light of home!

When Winter strips the shuddrring trees,
And chills the wavelet's wanton foam,
When in the world's cold grasp we freeze,
How blest is then that star of home!

THE PORTRAIT'S WARNING.

From Belgravia for February.

My friends the Mainwarings lived in Gordon-square, London, in the west-central district, and Mr. Mainwaring, a stout gentleman of fifty or thereabouts, was a musician; that is to say, he gave lessons in music, was the author of a number of songs and piano-forte pieces, and a performer of some note on the violoncello. They lived in very good style, as he had some little property in addition to his professional earnings; and the family consisted of father and mother, a lad at school, and a daughter Ellen, who at the time I am writing about had just reached the fascinating age of nineteen.

For myself I was studying medicine, and expected in a few months to pass the College and Hall, and then settle down in a country practice near my father. I had a good many friends in London, but with none was I so intimate as with the Mainwarings; and I must confess that the attractions of Miss Ellen had to answer for a good deal of non-attendance upon lectures, and for my presence in the family circle two or three times a week when I was in town. Mr. Mainwaring was an old friend of my father's, and on that account, and also because I was passionately fond of music, I was a great favorite of the composer's, who used to drag me off to listen to long solos, when I longed to be talking with Ellen, and hearing the more exquisite music of her voice.

It was a pleasant house to visit at, for Mr. Mainwaring knew many literary and artistic celebrities, and was himself a highly cultivated man, and not wholly wrapt up, like some professors of his art, in musical doings and his own compositions. Mrs. Mainwaring was pleasant and motherly; and as for Ellen—it was occupation enough for any man to sit and look at her. She was rather tall, with dark hair, and eyes that looked at you from under their long lashes in a most bewildering way; she had the sweetest little mouth in the world, and she carried her small head as gracefully as an antique statue.

The house was well furnished, and Mr. Mainwaring had an artistic but rather expensive mania for pictures; and hundreds of them, in oil, water-colors and chalk, hung about the rooms and in some of the passages. Of portraits especially he had a great number, not only of historical personages, picked up at various sales, but of his own friends and family, and among them several of himself. I don't like a man having a portrait of himself in his room, especially if it is really well painted and a good likeness. It always gives me an uncomfortable, ghostly feeling, as if he had his double in the house, silently watching people from the canvas and endowed equally with himself with life and understanding. I speak to the man, and then catch myself looking up to the portrait for an answer; or if a thought unfavorable to him crosses my mind for an instant, I always have an uncomfortable feeling that the portrait will know of it. A man with a good likeness of himself on the wall has me, I consider, at a decided disadvantage; it is not exactly two to one, but he is endowed, at least to my fancy, with duplicate characteristics and double powers.

Mr. Mainwaring had one portrait of himself hanging in his drawing-room which I held in especial detestation for this very reason. It was an absurd idea, for the picture was an excellent likeness, by a famous artist, and meritorious as a work of art apart from its merits as a likeness. And yet I could not endure it, although I had never dared to mention my aversion to the family, who were very proud of it; and it hung, as I said before, in the drawing-room, and in a very conspicuous place. I used to catch myself watching it when Mr. Mainwaring was by with a superstitious feeling that it was on the watch, and its presence seemed to cast a shadow over the pleasant room in which it hung. This feeling haunted me from the very first, and I little knew then what terrible reasons I should have for aversion to that portrait, and what a fearful event would make its canvas suggestive of saddest memories forever.

I often wondered whether Ellen shared this curious and morbid feeling about that particular picture; and I called up my medical experience and reading, to see if I could find any account of persons so affected. Was it nervousness consequent upon a weak state of health? Hardly that, as I was unusually strong, and by no means of a nervous temperament. Hard study might have made me nervous, but I was also a great man for athletic sports and exercises, and so did not overwork myself. There was absolutely nothing to account for my vague horror and dislike of Mr. Mainwaring's portrait, and I tried in every way to dismiss the feeling from my mind, until it was again roused in a manner that I can only regard as supernatural. My story may be difficult to believe, but the truth has been stamped in letters of fire upon my mind; and although I do not profess to explain the appearances I am about to describe, their occurrence is sadly and indubitably true.

I called one day at the house in Gordon-square, and when the door was opened Mr. Mainwaring, who was in the passage, came rushing up to me with a sheet of music, and said, "My dear Raymond, I am so glad to see you! I've just written such a delicious barcarolle, and you must come up stairs directly and hear me play it."

I of course assented, not without some speculation as to whether Ellen would be in the drawing-room also; but in that I was disappointed, and, instead of looking on her dear face, my eyes fell immediately upon that of Mr. Mainwaring's double, the hated portrait.

Mr. Mainwaring went to the piano, and I turned my back upon the picture while he began playing his new composition. It was a beautiful air, quaint and original, with the repose of moonlight in it, and the sound of rippling waters; the song of the gondolier in that "glorious city by the sea," where

"The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets,
Ebbing and flowing, and the salt seaweed
Clings to the marble of her palaces."

As the composer went on playing, wholly occupied by the music, I happened to turn round absently while listening to it, and so came to see the portrait again.

It was lighted up by the sunshine which streamed through the window, and the face looked as if it was covered with blood. I should say more correctly, half the face, the left side of it; and no words can describe the horrible appearance it presented.

I could hardly control myself sufficiently to prevent Mr. Mainwaring noticing my fright; but he happily went on playing unconsciously, and in a few moments I slightly changed my position in the room, and again looked at the portrait.

Once more the painted eyes looked into mine, and the likeness almost seemed to speak; and I saw again the ghastly appearance on the left side of the face, as if it had been severely battered and bruised.

I rubbed my eyes, and tested the perfect healthy condition of my sight by looking at other things; but whenever they traveled back to the likeness I still saw the left side of the face covered with blood. It was horrible to stand there and look from the living man to the portrait with the terrible appearance; and in a short time I made an excuse and departed. No one saw the appearance but myself, for Mrs. Mainwaring came in just before I left, and called her husband's attention to some flaw in the gilt moulding of the frame; and they both looked at the picture and made no remark upon it.

I hurried from the house with a vague and uncomfortable feeling of alarm in my mind; but I gradually argued myself out of it, and began to believe that I had been deceived by some optical illusion—colored light from some cause or other falling on the picture, or a refraction from the lustres of the chandelier.

I was very busy for about a week after the occurrence, and had dismissed it wholly from my mind, when one day I found a telegram on my table. It ran as follows:

"Mrs. Mainwaring to Frederick Raymond. Mr. Mainwaring has had a bad accident; please come directly."

I lost no time, of course, in hastening to Gordon-square, and arrived there just as another medical man drew up at the door.

We went up-stairs together, and the other doctor must have thought very little of my nerves, for on seeing the patient I started back in alarm.

Mr. Mainwaring was lying on the bed, and the left side of his face was cut and bruised; it was the appearance of the portrait, reproduced on the original.

And then I knew that the appearance had been an omen of disaster, and shuddered when I thought of the horrible gift I possessed of being alone able to see it.

Mr. Mainwaring had fallen on a crossing in Holborn, and his head was much hurt. I stifled the feeling of horror his injuries had at first aroused in me, and we proceeded to dress his wounds and make him comfortable; they were happily not serious, and it was soon done.

It was the Summer after Mr. Mainwaring's accident, from which he had recovered with no lasting injury to his face, and Ellen Mainwaring had promised to be my wife. I had not in the interval seen any return of the portrait's warning, and I had mentioned the former appearance to no one, not even to Ellen. If it ever came again it would be time enough, I thought, to take her into my confidence; there was no occasion to alarm her heedlessly.

We were sitting together one afternoon, when her father came in to tell me about their plans for going out of town in the Autumn, and suggesting that I should, if possible, join them in their seaside quarters. I was trifling with some fancy work of Ellen's while he was speaking, when, on looking up, my gaze was attracted to the portrait behind him, and once more I saw the horrible appearance, but this time the whole face seemed to be covered with blood, as from some terrible wound.

I must have looked strange and startled, for Mainwaring suddenly said, "Are you ill, Fred? You look very white!—Ellen, get him a glass of sherry; he looks as pale as death."

Ellen manifested great anxiety, and when her father had left the room, she inquired tenderly what was the matter with me, and I resolved to tell her all. But first glancing at the portrait, I saw that with Mr. Mainwaring's departure the appearance had gone too; but I did not doubt that if he came in again it would return.

And then I told Ellen the story of the first appearance, and how it had been followed by her father's accident, and how his face had been disfigured exactly as I had seen the face of the portrait.

She glanced fearfully up at it as she said, "And papa is going to seaside to look after some lodgings for us! He thinks of going out of town now for a little time; and then late in the Autumn again."

"A railway journey!" I said, aghast. "Can't we prevent it?"

"It would be of no use telling him about it at all," she said sorrowfully, "even with the corroboration the first appearance received. He would only laugh at it, and would never think of putting off his journey."

I knew that too well, but I felt at the same time that some disaster was sure to happen whether he went or not.

At last I said, "Ellen, if your father does go next week I'll go with him; I shall then be at hand if anything does happen to him."

"O no," she said at first; "I am frightened for you, too!"

"But the appearance did not concern me," I returned; "so there will be no danger; at least, none of any special kind."

In the end she consented; and when the appointed time came Mr. Mainwaring and I were speeding out of London in a first-class carriage, and swiftly leaving the city, fast breaking into lines of light, behind us. He was in good spirits, congratulating himself upon having me for a fellow-traveler; but it was with difficulty that I could answer him in the same spirit, for the memory of the fatal appearance made me nervous, and filled me with gloomy forebodings.

It was a fine night, and the rapid motion as we whirled along had an exhilarating effect even upon me, depressed as I was. Every small station that we passed, marking a stage in our journey, gave me a sense of relief; my companion had got so far on his way in safety, and might continue so to the end. It was strange, seeing that any accident would probably be of an utterly overwhelming nature, that I had no fear on my own account; but the strong possibility of danger for my friend precluded all idea of it for myself.

We were passing through a deep cutting, so deep that it shut out all sight of the sky, when the carriage in which we were seated began to oscillate fearfully. Suddenly the engine gave three short sharp whistles; I knew what was coming, saw Mainwaring throw himself kneeling on the floor of the carriage—then came a crash, a deafening noise, and I knew no more.

When I awoke to consciousness, I was lying on the side of the embankment completely jammed into the ruins of the carriage; I heard shrieks and groans on all sides, and men were rushing about with lanterns among the *dé?ris* of the train.

I was bruised, I felt, from head to foot, but as I found while I was getting out of the splintered timber, no bones were broken, and I turned to assist those who were in a worse plight than myself.

I moved to do this and ~~to~~ secure a lantern, when my foot caught against something, and a guard coming up at the time said, "You've had a narrow escape, Sir; but I see here's another poor fellow dead."

There was no need for him to lower his lantern to the still face. I knew what he had to show me. I had seen it seven days before in a London drawing-room.

Mr. Mainwaring was lying at my feet, and his face was covered with blood, from a frightful cut across the temples.

The warning of the portrait had again come true.

I had been terrible shaken, and I was very ill for weeks after the accident; and poor Mainwaring had long been buried, when I received a not from Ellen. I had not heard anything of them, and had written once or twice, thinking it strange that none of them had written, and I seized the black-edged envelope eagerly. The note was very short, and ran as follows:

"The portrait told the truth. You must judge me as kindly as you can, but we can never marry. My father's grave lies between us.

ELLEN MAINWARING."

I was still very weak, and had not been out since I was laid up; but within an hour from the time of receiving the letter I stood in the drawing-room in Gordon-square, and had not been there many minutes when Ellen entered. Her black dress startled me for a moment, and then I said, holding out the note:

"I do not forget your great sorrow, Ellen, but am I to believe this?"

"I wrote it," was the reply, and her face was cold and stern.

"But I cannot believe it," I said passionately; "you cannot be so cruel. Heaven knows I would have died in his stead to save you pain."

She shuddered when I spoke, but made no reply.

"Ellen," I said, approaching her, "I had dared to hope that my love might in some measure lighten, when years had gone by, your heavy sorrow. It is my sorrow too. Have you no word for me?"

I drew still nearer, but she made a gesture of aversion, and then said in a constrained and hard voice:

"You have my letter; there is no need for me to say anything."

"No need!" I returned bitterly, "no need for more, when you promised me love, and I believed it true? If any living man had said I should meet with this reception, I would have told him he lied. If I had died, I might have had one kind thought from you; but now you will not speak to me;" and I leant upon the mantelpiece, and hot tears sprang to my eyes as I buried my head in my hands.

When I raised it again she was gone, without a word or sign. I took up the cruel letter and staggered to the door. I hardly knew how I reached home, and again for weeks I was prostrated with a renewed attack of illness, which proved to be brain fever.

When I recovered, I got appointed surgeon to a whaler, and for three years I heard but little home news, and nothing whatever of the Mainwarings.

At the end of that time I returned home, and with all the old love for Ellen in my heart. I had tried to forget her; I had kept the letter, and tried to steel my heart against her by reading it over, and calling to mind her heartless conduct; but all in vain. I could only remember the charm of her presence in the early days of our love, when I knew her love for me was as fervent as my attachment to her.

The evening after I arrived in London I wandered into Gordon-square, but I found the house shut up, and a placard announcing it to let. I was bitterly disappointed, although I had had no intention of calling, but a vogue hope of seeing Ellen had led me there; and I had to go back to my hotel, feeling very sad and lonely.

I had come into some property by the death of an aunt during my absence, and on calling on her solicitor, who was an old friend of mine, I found it was far more considerable than I had expected; making me, in fact, independent of my profession. Mr. Lee kindly asked me to dinner, and hinted at a small dance afterward; and as anything was better than moping about in town by myself, I promised to go, and presented myself at his house at the appointed time that evening. We had a very pleasant dinner; Mrs. Lee was kind and chatty, and the daughters lively and good-looking, and very curious about my whaling experiences, which I had to narrate at some length.

Mr. Lee and I sat for some time over our wine, as we had more business matters to discuss, and dancing had commenced when we went up stairs. I declined to dance at first, and sat down alone in a window-seat rather screened by a curtain, and watched the bright figures flitting about. In a little time I heard a request for music, and some one sat down to the piano to play.

I could not see the performer, but after a few masterly chords I was beyond measure astonished to hear poor Mainwaring's barcarolle, the one he had played to me on the day of the first fatal appearance, and which was always associated in my mind with the beginning of my sorrow. I supposed it had been published; and it was evidently a favorite of the lady who was at the piano, for she played it with great feeling and expression.

I bent forward past the curtain till I could see the player; her back was toward me, but a thrill went through me as I recognized something familiar in the pose of the shapely head, the smooth white shoulders, and even in the flowing black drapery.

It was Ellen Mainwaring. No need for her to turn after the final chord, to make me sure of her. No need to show me the face that had been with me in dreams ever since she had left me in my agony, with the cruel letter in my hand. It was Ellen, more beautiful than ever, with added grace and refinement from sorrow; and all my old love came back upon me with a passionate intensity to which my heart had long been a stranger.

How did she come to know the Lees? She had not been acquainted with them in the days when I first knew her; but how thankful I was that I had accepted Mr. Lee's invitation!

When she rose from the piano, Mrs. Lee went up to her and said, "Now, dear, you must be tired; come and sit by me;" and they came and sat down close to my hiding-place. It seemed so strange to be sitting there within a yard of her, and not to have the right to approach her, as in olden times. I could not escape without disturbing them, so I sat still.

Suddenly Mrs. Lee exclaimed, "Dear me, where is Mr. Raymond? I have never seen him since he came in from the dining-room; I want to make him dance;" and then growing confidential she added, "he is a client of my husband's, Nelly, and as he is young and well-off, I feel it my duty to find him a wife; and if he stays in town long enough, I daresay I shall manage it."

"Who did you say was here?" said Ellen faintly.

"A Mr. Raymond, Fred Raymond; perhaps you never heard of him. I didn't know you before he left England. But what is the matter, Nelly?" she added, seeing Ellen look deadly pale. "My poor child, are you ill?—let me get you some wine or sal-volatile."

"No, thank you, no wine; but I am not very well. I think, if I can find my cousin, I will go home."

"Well, dear, sit where you are," said Mrs. Lee, "and I'll go and bring her."

She bustled off into the next room. I went forward and looked at Ellen. She sat quite still; her face was death-like, and her small white hands were tightly clasped, as if the nails would be forced into the flesh. It was evident that she was suffering from some strong emotion. I could not bear to see it, and at the risk of a second repulse, I came forward. She looked up and slightly started.

"May I sit here?" I said, taking Mrs. Lee's vacant chair.

She did not speak, although her lips moved; so I continued:

"I am afraid I startled you, Ellen; but you must believe that I would not have annoyed you by my presence if I had known you would be here to-night. I did not know you knew the Lees; but you must forgive me for not being able to see you without speaking to you."

She still sat with her hands tightly pressed together and her head bent down. I fancied that once more I was to have no answer, so I half rose and said,

"I am going to leave town to-morrow, so that you need not be afraid of meeting me again."

Still she did not speak, and I rose to go away quite heartbroken. I had prepared myself for this, I thought; but the reality was more than I could bear. I had made a step to go, when I heard her say in a choking voice, "Fred."

I turned immediately, and sat down again, and then, seeing that she was almost overcome, I silently offered her my arm, and we went into a small room off the principal suite.

When we sat down she was sobbing violently, and I did not dare to comfort her till I knew my fate. At last she grew calmer, and I said, "Ellen,—forgive me, but I cannot say Miss Mainwaring,—I do not want to trouble you now, but may I call on Mrs. Mainwaring to-morrow?"

"Mamma!" she almost screamed. "O Fred, didn't you know that mamma—"

And her sobs and black dress told me the rest.

"My darling," I said, "will you forgive me? I ought to have known—I ought never to have gone away. How you must have suffered!"

"I have, I have," she said through her tears.

"Will you forgive me for going away," I said, "and—"

"O Fred, don't talk about forgiveness; can you forgive me for my wicked injustice? I was nearly mad when you left me."

In another moment she was in my arms, and a long kiss told our mutual forgiveness.

Three months after this time we were married, Mrs. Lee insisting upon giving the wedding-breakfast, and declaring that the match was entirely of her making, and that it was all nonsense for us to say that we had known each other before.

One fact remains to be stated about the picture which had foretold so much sorrow. On the day of Mrs. Mainwaring's death, which happened very suddenly, it fell down, and striking against a table in its descent, the face of the picture was utterly destroyed. "And so you see, dear," said my wife, "we can never again be frightened by the portrait's warning."

Promoting Talk at Dinner.—Of course, in this business of "promoting talk," the principal responsibility must devolve upon you, who are the giver of the entertainment to which those among whom the talk is to be promoted, are bidden. You have an arduous task to perform, and unless you perform it conscientiously, everything will go wrong. You should, by rights, bear in mind, during the whole of the day of your dinner-party, the remembrance of the work which has to be done. You should breakfast with an eye to it, read the newspaper with an eye to it, lunch—heartily—with an eye to it, and swallow a cup of strongish tea in the course of the afternoon, still with this remembrance of what you have got to do do kept carefully before you.

What have you got to do with this: to begin with, you have got to talk yourself: "Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free." He who presides over talkers must himself talk. How you are to do that, how prepare yourself beforehand, how proceed when the moment for action comes, I have attempted to show, in certain succeeding chapters; all that it is necessary to urge now is that the time has come for putting every precept that you have ever mastered into practice. You must talk or nobody else will, and you must begin at once. At the moment when you present your arm to the lady whom you are to take down to dinner, you must have something ready in the way of a remark, for if you go down the stairs in silence, you are lost. There are a hundred slight things which you may say at this time, such as, "It seems to me that the old-fashioned practice of offering a lady your hand to lead her down to dinner was much more courteous and graceful than our modern way of proceeding:" or you may say, "I think I saw you in the Park to-day when I passed through at about six o'clock." Some trifle of this sort—it would be intolerably wasteful to use anything of more value at such a time,—will do perfectly. Something must be said at starting, that is the essential. After that you will go on as well as you can. And, besides talking yourself, it must be your constant endeavor to "draw out" to the very utmost the persons by whom you find yourself surrounded. If you see one of your guests sitting silent, either from natural diffidence, or because he has fallen among strangers, or owing to any other cause, it is your duty to look after him immediately, addressing your conversation to him, or in some other way giving him a chance of emerging from his present state of eclipse. A man owes something of attention and of protection, to every person whom he asks to his table, and it devolves on him unquestionably, if he sees one of his guests unlawfully put upon, or ill-used by a fellow-guest, or reduced to silence by another's loudness, and disabled thereby from doing himself any sort of conversational justice, to interpose and come to the rescue without delay. There is no doubt that much may be done in this and in other ways by a dexterous host toward making the party at which he presides a successful one. Sydney Smith—by all accounts a great master in our art—seems to have excelled in this way. "There is one talent," he says himself, "I think I have to a remarkable degree; there are substances in nature called amalgams, whose property is to combine incongruous materials; now I am a moral amalgam, and have a peculiar talent for mixing up human materials in society, however repellent their natures." "And certainly," adds his biographer, "I have seen a party, composed of materials as ill-assorted as the individuals of the happy family in Trafalgar-square, drawn out and attracted together by the charm of his manner, till at last you would have believed they had been born for each other." And these functions, which devolve upon the giver of an entertainment, need to be performed with the utmost tact and delicacy. It is very easy to make some fatal mistake in a matter of this kind. If when you see, as described above, a diffident man sitting speechless at table, you make a sudden assault, even of the most friendly kind, upon him, rallying him upon his silence, or urging him to relate some experience which he has recently passed through, or to tell some story for which he is celebrated—if you deal thus riotously with him, I say, it is ten to one that you will simply frighten him out of his wits, and make him more reserved than he was before. Neither is it always a successful proceeding to do, as some fervent but mistaken promoters do—attempt to interest two stranger guests in each other's proceedings by means of a sort of disguised introduction. "Mr. Giles has just been traveling in your part of the country, Mrs. Tollemache," says Amphitryon, bending across; and then he adds,—"Mrs. Tollemache is a Cornish lady, Giles." It is very seldom that such a speech as this leads to any good: the dialogue which ensues between Mr. Giles and his neighbor under these circumstances being generally forced and spasmodic, and quickly coming to an end. Sometimes the attempt to render Mr. Giles interesting is of another kind. "Mr. Giles,"—it is the hostess who speaks this time—"Mr. Giles has just been staying with Victor Hugo in Jersey, and we are all dying to hear about it." It is astonishing to see how swiftly and how completely the person thus addressed will shut up and retire within himself under the influence of such an attack. You have as much chance of drawing out a man of this sort, by such a course of proceeding, as you would of catching a horse in a field by throwing a sieve full of corn in his face. Mr. Giles is not to be seduced into describing the particulars of his stay with the great man by such shallow artifices as these.

The fact is that promoting talk, like talking itself, is an art requiring to be practised with delicacy and refinement; and your efforts, as the giver of an entertainment, to draw out your guests, must, above and beyond all things, be always most carefully disguised. There must be the art to conceal the art, or no good will be done. What you would do in this way effectually you must do indirectly and covertly. If you want Mr. Giles to discourse with his neighbor on Cornish subjects, or to describe his visit to Victor Hugo, you will do well to address some other person at table upon one of these subjects, and not your friend himself. "Sad mining accident that, Rackstraw," you will say, "reported in to-day's paper; and all owing, as it seems, to the extraordinary carelessness of the men." "It is inconceivable," replies Mr. Rackstraw, "the indifference to danger which results from familiarity with it." "Inconceivable," you repeat. "Why, I am told that, at this very moment, there is a mine in Cornwall (loud) where, in one of the galleries, there is a hole communicating with the sea, and it is simply stopped with a bung. I have it on the authority of an eye-witness. Fancy keeping out the Atlantic with a cork. Yes, I forget the exact name of the place, but it's somewhere in Cornwall (loud) I know." Now this is the way to bring your friend and his neighbor together on Cornwall. Once let the difficult Giles find the subject brought before him in this sort of way, and he will infallibly join in the conversation; will then, as infallibly, find out for himself that the lady next him is well up in Cornish life, and all will go naturally and well. The only thing which you have to avoid is the addressing him openly upon the subject on which you desire that his eloquence shall be exercised.

CONSOLATIONS.

BY DR. NEWMAN.

Death was full urgent with thee, Sister dear,
And startling in his speed;—
Brief pain, then languor till thy end came near—
Such was the path decreed,
The hurried road
To lead thy soul from earth to thine own God's abode.

Death wrought with thee, sweet maid, impatiently;—
Yet merciful the haste
That baffles sickness;—dearest, thou didst die,
Thou wast not made to taste
Death's bitterness,
Decline's slow-wasting charm, or fever's fierce distress.

Death came unheralded;—but it was well;
For so thy Saviour bore
Kind witness, thou wast meet at once to dwell
On His eternal shore;
All warning spared,
For none he gives where hearts are for prompt change prepared.

Death wrought in mystery; both complaint and cure
To human skill unknown:—
God put aside all means, to make us sure
It was His deed alone;
Lest we should lay
Reproach on our poor selves, that thou wast caught away.

Death urged as scant of time:—lost, Sister dear,
We many a lingering day
Had sickened with alternate hope and fear,
The ague of delay;
Watching each spark
Of promise quenched in turn, till all our sky was dark.

Death came and went:—that so thy image might
Our yearning hearts possess,
Associate with all pleasant thoughts and bright,
With youth and loveliness;
Sorrows can calm,
Mary, nor let nor part in thy soft soothing name.

Joy of sad hearts, and light of downcast eyes!
Dearest, thou art enshrined
In all thy fragrance in our memories;
For we must ever find
Bare thoughts of thee
Freshen this weary life, while weary life shall be.

A Chinese Medicine Man.—Tchung-tseen has, as I have said, his theories, more or less startling, from the Chinese point of view. For example, he holds that there is a difference between arteries and veins; that in most Chinese subjects the blood is conveyed by these in opposite directions, but not always downward by the arteries, nor always upward by the veins; that the heart is a part of the machinery by which this hydraulic process is carried on; and that under certain circumstances, depending upon the disposition of the five rulers, elements, colors, or directions, and the relation of the male and female principles of nature, the blood undergoes a change in passing through the lungs. He has one name for the brain and another for the spinal cord, but has not yet discovered a nervous system—that is, he had not when I was in Liu-Kiang, in 1852. He has a pulse for every organ but the brain; but as to the relative positions, forms and uses of the viscera, his notions did not strike me as perfectly coherent—in fact, I understood him to say that we dream with the liver and sweat with the lungs; and that—something about the Yan and the Yang, which he failed to demonstrate clearly, but—whenever in the system the principles of cold and moisture prevail over the hot and dry influences, the superior pulse of the spleen is disturbed by the dislocation of the green bone of the pancreas, and the consequence is fever and ague.

In the theory of Tchung-tseen every organ of the body is allied to one of the five elements, earth, wood, metal, fire, water, which are either hot, cold, moist, dry, or windy. These, again, correspond to the five directions, middle, east, west, south, and north, and are represented by the five colors, yellow, green, white, red, and black. Thus, the heart, being allied to the element fire, corresponds to the direction south, and is represented by the color red. Consequently, all derangements of the heart must proceed from excess of the principles of heat and dryness, and should be treated with black medicines, corresponding to the direction North, and representing the element Water. And the bowels, being allied to the element Earth, correspond to the direction Middle, and are represented by the color Yellow. Consequently all disorders of the bowels must proceed from excess of the principle of Wind, and should be treated with medicines compounded of black, red, green and white ingredients, corresponding to the directions North, South, East and West, and representing the elements Water, Fire, Wood and Metal, by which alone in combination the element of Wind can be opposed and repelled.

A lovely system! so natural in its simplicity and harmony, that in theory it reads like an idyl, and in practice it must be one of the pleasures of imagination to be killed by it. Any mandarin or mountebank can explain it to you, and if after that you will die, so much the worse for you.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

German Law.—I have come across a judicial anecdote, the scene of which lies in Germany, and it illustrates very ludicrously the matter-of-fact and methodical nature of the Teutonic mind, as well as its severe adherence to logic. A complaint was made to a magistrate that a blow had been given in the course of an altercation, but the witness who was relied on to prove the assault could only say that he heard the blow given, as he was at the time in a certain inn near which the occurrence had taken place. The defendant, who denied giving the blow, urged that it was impossible, even if it had been given, that the witness could hear it from where he was. The magistrate resolved to try the point by actual experiment, and proceeded to the inn, while an officer of the court accompanied the complainant to the precise spot where the quarrel had occurred, and there and then gave him a good, sound whack. The magistrate, on resuming his seat in court, said he heard the blow perfectly well from inside the inn, and the defendant must pay a double fine—one for the original blow, the other for the experimental and official thump.—*Once a Week.*

Church Differences with Regard to Easter.—Since the earliest days of Christianity a division had existed as to the proper date for the celebration of Easter. Some churches of Asia Minor followed the custom of the Jews by placing it on the fourteenth day of the first lunar month of the year. But all the churches of the West, of Palestine and of Egypt, fixed upon the Sunday after the fourteenth day of the month nearest to the vernal equinox, so as not to keep the feast along with the Jews, and the General Council of Nice erected this custom into a law of the Church. Those who had not accepted this law, but persisted in celebrating the fourteenth day, were held as heretics and schismatics, under the name of *quartodecimans.* The imputation of complicity in this heresy made against the Celtic Church by the chiefs of the Roman clergy in a bull addressed in 640, during the vacancy of the Holy See, to the bishops and abbots of the North of Ireland, was most unjust. The only mistake made by the Celts was that of neglecting to keep themselves informed of the difficulties which arose as to the manner of determining the commencement of the first lunar month, which ought to be the Pascal month. As has been already said in respect to the dispute between St. Augustine and the Britons of Cambria, they had remained faithful to the custom which prevailed at Rome itself when Patrick and the other missionaries to the British Isles brought thence the light of the Gospel. At that period, in Rome and in all the West, the ancient Jewish cycle of eighty-four years was universally followed to fix this date. The Christians of Alexandria, however, better astronomers than those of Rome, and specially charged by the Council of Nice to inform the Pope of the date of Easter of each year, discovered in this ancient cycle some errors of calculation, and after two centuries of disputes they succeeded in making the Roman Church adopt a new Pascal cycle, that which is now universally received, and which limits the celebration of Easter to the interval between the 22d of March and the 24th of April. The Celtic churches had no knowledge of this change, which dated from the year 525; that is to say, from a time when the invasions of the Saxons probably intercepted their habitual communications with Rome; they retained their old Jewish cycle of eighty-four years, and adhered obstinately to it. They celebrated Easter always on Sunday, but this Sunday was not always the one which had been appointed by the Romish Church after the new calculations. Thus it happened that King Oswy was eight days in advance of his wife, and complained of having to rejoice alone in the resurrection of Christ, while the Queen was still commemorating the commencement of the passion in the service for Palm Sunday. On this diversity, then, which was in appearance so slight and trifling, turned the great dispute between the Celtic and Roman monks, between those who had first begun the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, and those who had so happily completed it. It is amazing to note the vehemence and the duration of a dispute so bitter on a subject so insignificant. Certainly there was something painful in being unable to persuade the new believers to celebrate the greatest festival of their religion on the same day; but, on the other hand, it is evident that all these Catholics must have been profoundly agreed as to the important question of faith and practice, since they could attach so much weight to a difference of astronomical calculation.—*The Monks of the West, by the Count de Montalembert.*

A Nook in Ireland.—I am now in Ireland, in a far-away and little-visited corner of it. I lie on a rocky headland overlooking a wide lonely bay, whose two horns are dark blue mountain ranges; on the ledge below, and among the great stones shaggy with seaweed, rises and sinks the great Atlantic water, peaceful to-day, with a sighing murmur. The solitary floor of ocean is lighted with a tempered cloudy radiancy of sunlight, changing to ruddier glow with the decline of day, on those ranges of cliff and on the few sad remnants beside me of an ancient castle. One gray wall, some twelve feet high, tufted with coarse grass and fern, (*Blechnum boreale,*) still resists the western gales, which blow heavily on this coast; and near it, partly in the trench on the landward side, lies a fallen mass of masonry, held together by its mortar. Other fragments stand on the verge of the cliff, and foundations are traceable among the grass of the little promontory, nibbled by a few hardy sheep, and swept by the seagull's wing. Behind these ruins is a stretch of bleak stony hills, where the poor thatched cabins of the peasantry lurk scarce distinguished, unless the peat smoke draws your eye; and in front, due west, is the ocean line, and America for next neighbor. The only human being visible for hours is a poor woman at the tide-edge, picking lava (here called "sloak") off the rocks, uncovered by the ebb. The district altogether has a wild, unsheltered, lonely, and somehow an ancient look. Geologically, it is "primary," (schistose and gneissose,) broken with whin, bespattered with dark, heavy boulders of trapp. The fences are of loose gray stones; a venerable stooping hawthorn here and there, whose name in Irish is significant of ancientness, almost the only tree. Flat stones lie on the cottage roofs to keep the thatch from being blown away bodily. Often you come to something that was a cottage or cluster of cottages, now roofless walls, smoke-stained, unsightly. The people have a sad and grave demeanor; if you address them you are received with simple and refined politeness, and an anxiety to please; should you enter one of their poor cabins, for shelter or inquiry, you will find courteous and gentle manners, and a cheerfulness which is considered due to the visitor. If you question with tact, there is generally but one story from all the increasing poverty of the country, the progress of depopulation, their own hope of sooner or later following their brothers, sons, cousins, &c., to America, or if no hope, an earnest sighing wish that they too had this one resource before them in an otherwise hopeless world. On politics or religion you will receive no answers but such as are entirely cautious and colorless.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Our Barbarians.—I have in my own mind often indulged myself with the fancy of putting side by side with the idea of our aristocratic class the idea of the Barbarians. The Barbarians, to whom we all owe so much, and who reinvigorated and renewed our worn-out Europe, had, as is well known, eminent merits, and in this country, where we are for the most part sprung from the Barbarians, we have never had the prejudice against them which prevails among the races of Latin origin. The Barbarians brought with them that staunch individualism, as the modern phrase is, and that passion for doing as one likes, for the assertion of personal liberty, which appears to Mr. Bright the central idea of English life, and of which we have, at any rate, a very rich supply. The stronghold and natural seat of this passion was in the nobles of whom our aristocratic class are the inheritors, and this class, accordingly, have signally manifested it, and have done much by their example to recommend it to the body of the nation, who already, indeed, had it in their blood. The barbarians again had the passion for field sports; and they have handed it on to our aristocratic class, who of this passion too, as of the passion for asserting one's personal liberty, are the great natural stronghold. The care of the barbarians for the body, and for all manly exercise; the vigor, good looks, and bright complexion which they acquired and perpetuated in their families by these means—all this may be observed still in our aristocratic class. The chivalry of the barbarians, with its characteristics of high spirit, fine manners, and distinguished bearing—what is this but the beautiful commencement of the politeness of our aristocratic class? In some barbarian noble one would have admired, if one could have been then alive to see it, the rudiments of Lord Elcho. Only, all this culture (to call it by that name) of the Barbarians was an exterior culture mainly: it consisted principally in outward gifts and graces, in looks, manners, accomplishments, prowess; the chief inward gifts which had part in it were the most exterior, so to speak, of inward gifts, those which come nearest to the outward ones; they were courage, a high spirit of self-reliance. Far within, and unawakened, lay a whole range of powers of thought and feeling, to which these interesting productions of nature had, from the circumstances of their life, no access. Making allowances for the difference of the times, surely we can observe precisely the same thing in our aristocratic class. In general, its culture is exterior chiefly; all the exterior graces and accomplishments, and the more external of the inward virtues, seem to be principally its portion. It now, of course, cannot but be often in contact with those studies by which, from the world of thought and feeling, true culture teaches us to fetch sweetness and light; but its hold upon these very studies appears remarkably external, and unable to exert any deep power upon its spirit. Therefore, the one insufficiency which we noted in the perfect mean of this class, Lord Elcho, was an insufficiency of light. And owing to the same cause, does not a subtle criticism lead us to make, even on the good looks and politeness of our aristocratic class, the one qualifying remark that in these charming gifts there should perhaps be, for ideal perfection, a shade more soul? I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the Philistines proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the Barbarians; and when I go through the country, and see this and that beautiful and imposing seat of theirs, crowning the landscape, "there," I say to myself, "is a great fortified post of barbarians."—*Mr. Matthew Arnold in the Cornhill Magazine, for February.*

INCLUSIONS.

BY ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING.

O, wilt thou have my hand, dear—to lie along in thine?
As a little stone in a running stream, it seems to lie and pine.
Now drop the poor pale hand, dear,—unfit to plight with thine.

O, wilt thou have my cheek, dear—drawn closer to thine own?
My cheek is white, my cheek is worn, by many a tear run down.
Now leave a little space, dear—lest it should wet thine own.

O, must thou have my soul, dear—commingled with thy soul?
Red grows the cheek, and warm the hand: the part is in the whole!
Nor hands nor cheeks keep separate, when soul is joined to soul.

Dickens and His Critics.—Mr. Charles Dickens has enjoyed European, world-wide fame for thirty years. I have watched his career as narrowly as I have watched it admiringly; and I think I have read every line he has written, and have been enabled to trace with sufficient accuracy the successive phases of development through which his genius has passed, the mellowing of his faculties, the chastening of his style, and their gradual culmination into a splendid but sober afternoon of intellect. He is probably, at this moment, the best known and the most deservedly popular author in the world; and in the very first number of the very next serial in the familiar old green cover which he might publish, we should probably be constrained to admit that there was something—in the way of character or of description—as good as, if not better than, Charles Dickens had ever done before. Yet, having a pretty retentive memory, and having been all my life more or less intimately connected with what are called "literary circles," I can perfectly well recollect that, in the year 1842—and we are now, I take it, in 1868—there was no commoner cry in "polite society" than that "Dickens had written himself out." There used to be a man called Croker, who had something to do with the Admiralty, and didn't know where Russell-square was, and wrote scurrilous articles in the *Quarterly Review,* especially delighting when it was upon a woman's shoulders that he could lay his dirty lash. You see that a woman is more vascular than a man. You can fetch the blood sooner from her than from us tough brutes, and she can't hit back again. This Croker did his best to scarify Lady Morgan; but he himself has been pilloried to deathless infamy by Mr. Disraeli in *Coningsby* and by Mr. Thackeray in *Vanity Fair.* He did almost every conceivable variety of bad and base thing, but he sometimes said a good one. In the first bright dawn of Charles Dickens' fame, Croker observed that the author of *Pickwick* had "gone up like a rocket, but would come down like the stick." This was "sack and sugar" to the charitable souls who were so fond of repeating that Boz had "written himself out." Boz wrote the *Old Curiosity Shop,* and pending the appearance of his next book the charitable souls reported that he had gone raving mad. He went to America, and the charitable souls put it about that he was dead. He wrote *Martin Chuzzlewit,* and the charitable souls declared that there was "a great falling off in his style." He went to Italy, and the charitable souls hinted that he had pawned his plate to raise funds for the voyage. There was no end to the malice of the charitable souls. *Dombey, Copperfield, Bleak House, Hard Times,* the *Two Cities, Great Expectations, Our Mutual Friend,* were all asserted to be infinitely inferior to their predecessors; but somehow the man went on writing, and enlisting fresh tens of thousands of readers with every new book he wrote. And yet about this time of the New Year the rocket is soaring high over the State of Pennsylvania, and the stick hasn't come down at all, save perhaps in the form of a stick of cheerful disdain, which has hit the charitable souls over the nose badly.

The only wonder is that the charitable souls have failed to discover that among modern "sensational" writers Mr. Charles Dickens is perhaps the most thoroughly, and has been from the very outset of his career the most persistently, "sensational" writer of the age. There is sensation even in *Pickwick:* the "Madman" and the "Stroller's" story, the death of the "Chancery Prisoner," and the episode of the "Queer Client," for example. The *Old Curiosity Shop* is replete with sensation, from the extravagant pilgrimage of Nell and the old man to the death of Quilp. *Barnaby Rudge* begins with the sensation of an undiscovered murder, and ends with the sensation of a triple hanging and a duel *à mort.* In *Nicholas Nickleby* the end of Mr. Ralph Nickleby and the shooting of Lord Frederick Verisopht by Sir Mulberry Hawk are sensational enough to suit the strongest appetite. And the murder of Tigg Montague by Jonas Chuzzlewit; and the mysterious husband of Miss Betsy Trotwood in *David Copperfield;* and the convict millionaire in *Great Expectations;* and the grinding of the "National Razor" in the *Tale of Two Cities;* and Monks' confession, and the murder of Nancy, and the death of Sykes, in *Oliver Twist;* and finally, the spontaneous combustion in *Bleak House;* and the tumbling down of the house in *Little Dorrit;* and Mr. Carker's death in *Dombey and Son.* Are not all these pure "sensation?"—*Belgravia for February.*

The Well-Born Women of France.—The two sisters were very different; differing in beauty as in character and mind. Felice was just nineteen, her younger sister seventeen and a half. They were in every respect two nearly perfect types of French womanhood—of those two great divisions of the female sex in France, neither of which do we Englishmen ever thoroughly understand. The elder girl was a true representative of the by far larger class, which, from Diane de Poitiers, down to Mme. Tallien, or to Mme. Recamier, through all the Chevreuses, Montespans and Pompadours of three centuries, has borne haughtily in hand the banner of feminine courage, activity and intelligence, and gone unloving through history. The younger one personified that infinitely rarer order of women, humble and heroic at once, who, from Jeanne d'Arc to Louise de la Valliere, worship the ideal, and accept martyrdom as a fitting punishment for having loved. There is the one characteristic common to the two classes—both believe love to be an evil, a thing unholy, and in the negation whereof lies true sanctity. Only, while the one side achieves the triumph easily, and puts heart and soul into ambition and intellectual pursuits, the other side yields to the conqueror, and accepts wretchedness and death as the fitting penance for having loved. Much of all this is owing to the social constitution of France, somewhat more to the influence of the clergy and their curious interpretation of Catholic doctrines, but most of all to the conventual and physically ascetic education of well-born women. But for the pivot round which all social relations revolve in France, and on which depend all her immoralities, and a vast deal of her intellectual greatness, you need look no further than to the condemnation of love, held to as a principle by all Frenchwomen, by those who act up to it, as well as by those who are faithless to it.—*St. Paul's.*

Learning by Asking Questions.—A child is a living, restless, never-ceasing interrogator, "perpetually wanting to know, you know," perpetually asking, what? and how? and when? and where? and above all (as I have observed with some surprise) why? perpetually putting all around it "to the question." This is to nurses and parents and teachers a disturbing, fatiguing and exasperating process, and questions are commonly discouraged or evaded, if not forbidden. "Children ought not to ask questions;" "Children should be seen, not heard;" such are the ethics of the nursery. I willingly allow for the difficulty of at once carrying on, at least in school, a continuous course of teaching with many pupils simultaneously, and of caring for individual differences of mental state. But principles do not cease to be principles because their application is difficult; and it cannot be doubted that one intelligent answer to such a question as a child will ask and at the time when it asks it, when its interest is aroused and the mental soil is prepared, does more good, has more suggestive and stimulative power than "pages of useful knowledge" which are not *en rapport* with the child's mental state, and which respond to nothing then active within its little brain. A child of average health and capacity sucks in knowledge at every pore; its craving for knowledge is truly insatiable. "It is as natural," says Quintilian, "for the human mind to learn as for the bird to fly or the fish to swim." But many who spend dreary years in seeking the power to read Quintilian in the original, and most frequently without succeeding in the endeavor, tell us a very different tale. The youthful mind, they say, is averse from knowledge—that is, what they call knowledge—or at best indifferent to it, and it must be artificially coaxed or bribed or threatened into the semblance of interest. A child eagerly examines every object of interest, or, in lack of objects, then the pictures or images of objects. But between the child and nature we interpose an opaque medium called a book, and we expect the child to profit by symbols which to us, indeed, are full of meaning, but which to it are mysteries whose significance it is slow to discover. Pedants snort disdainfully at the thought of teaching science to children. Yet what is science, in great part, but observation methodized? A child cannot be easily kept from observing and even from generalizing. The question is whether it shall do both ignorantly, of its own wild fancy, or under the guidance of maturer judgment and simpler knowledge. As all children, not wholly stupified by the compression and distortion of the school, form for themselves a kind of science, draw inferences, and make generalizations, probably erroneous, certainly incomplete, shall they be left without guidance, as without encouragement?—*W. B. Hodgson.*

Macduff's Castle.—This old castle, which has long been in a dilapidated state, is now fast going to decay. The castle is supposed to have been Macduff's principal stronghold, and is believed to be nearly 1,000 years old. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the village, on the brow of the hill, facing the sea, and close to the beach; and what remains of it consists of two separate square buildings, with a tower, and traces of a spiral stair in each. Underneath the western building is a large cave, in which there is a well, and it is supposed that there had been a subterranean passage from the cave to the castle in former times. In the eastern building there are the remains of what has been a dark chamber with arched roof, accessible by a secret spiral stair. The northern and eastern walls of this part of the ruins, together with the arched roof, fell on Saturday morning—a result probably due to the severe gales which we have experienced during the past week. Although the action of the weather has honeycombed the stones to the depth of from four to eight inches, the masonry of the western building is still in a very strong condition.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The wistful hound creeps, list'ning, to the door;
The favorite steed stands idle in the stall;
The wild-fowl, fearless, flutter on the moor;
The old retainers linger in the hall:
O, will he never, never rise again,
To look upon them all?

They brought him in with blood upon his face;
They told how they had found him in the field.
Where the dead foe lay thickest in the place,
With tattered colors grasped and shivered shield,
Lying face downward on the blood-soaked plain,
'Midst those who would not yield.

He does not know our faces as we stand
About his bed, watching each fitful breath;
In his delirium, as with sword in hand,
"Freedom," he cries, "in England or in death!"
Then with a hoarse shout, lifting his hot head,
"The day is ours!" he saith.

So through long nights and days that bring no change,
Or change but from wild hopes to wilder fears,
And still our faces are all dark and strange
To him; and the long nights of pain seem years
In their duration; and we watch him now
Through a thick mist of tears.

And still the hound creeps, wistful, to the door;
And still the steed stands idle in the stall;
The fearless wild-fowl flutter o'er the moor;
The broad notched sword hangs rustling on the wall;
And he, O God, may never rise again,
To look upon them all!

M. E. BRADDON.

Sensitive Flames.—One of the most sensational of recent discoveries is that of sensative flames—gas flames, we mean, but very wonderful and fascinating flames nevertheless—flames which, at the sound of a whistle, thrust out tongues of fire, or, at the bidding of the experimenter, spread out like a fan, or tumble down in confusion at the sound of the faintest whisper. Some two years ago, Mr. Barrett, then Prof. Tyndall's assistant at the Royal Institution, observed that a shrill musical note had a strange effect on a tall, tapering gas flame, that happened to be burning near. At the sound of the note the flame moved down slightly, promptly recovering itself on the cessation of the sound. Apparently trivial as was the observation, it immediately formed the subject of further experimental inquiry, the result of which was the discovery of flames sensitive to the slightest sound. All that is necessary to obtain such flames is to burn the gas from a jet under greater pressure than exists in the mains, an object attained by urging the gas from a gas-holder or gas bag. In this way a flame is obtained which rises in a slender column some two feet high, and is a perfect marvel of sensitiveness. At the sound of a chirrup the flame shrinks down more than a foot. To this sound it is especially sensitive; the chirping of a sparrow, or a cricket, would affect the flame fifty feet away. To the lower musical notes the flame is utterly dead, but to the higher it is keenly alive. It makes no response to the letters O, U, nor to the labials, but it energetically responds to the sibilants. Like a living being, the flame trembles and cowers down at a hiss; it crouches at the noise made by jingling a bunch of keys; it shivers at the least shaking of a few tin-tacks, although the noise is so faint as scarcely to be heard; it dances in tune to the waltz played by a musical-box, and it even beats time to the ticking of a watch. How wonderful are all these facts! and the more we know of them the more wonderful do they appear. For evidently the astonishing movement of the flame that we have described is no due to the impact of the air. It is easy to prove that the effect is not in any way caused by puffs of air, but solely by the wave-like to-and-fro motion of the sonorous pulses. And of these feeble sound-waves, already decayed by traveling from their origin to the flame, only an infinitesimal portion has any part in the phenomenon. How, then, it may be asked, can so insignificant a cause produce so great an effect? An entirely satisfactory answer to this question cannot as yet be given. Dr. Tyndall, who has himself experimentally enriched this subject, states that the flame is, as it were, hovering at the brink of precipice over which it can be pushed by any slight impulse such as that given by certain sounds. Starting from this idea, Mr. Barrett has sought to give a fuller explanation of the phenomenon, into which we cannot enter here. Sufficient to say that there must be a synchronism between the external sound which agitates the flame, and the vibration caused by the ripple of the gas through the orifice of the burner. In plain words, it is the powerful effect of sympathy on a sensitive thing. A practical application of these sensitive flames is possible, and has already been carried out by Mr. Barrett. When the flame shrinks under the influence of sound, the difference of temperature thus produced in its upper part is taken advantage of to cause a thermoscopic arrangement to ring an electric bell. So that at the least noise the flame shortens, and the bell rings. Thus the crying of a child in its cot at night could be made automatically to announce itself in its parent's room. Or the noise of a burglar filing the iron-cased door of a jeweler's shop could be made to ring an alarm-bell at every police-station in London. Many other practical applications occur at once; but these suggestions are made to show how this, like every discovery, can more or less be turned to the public good.—*English Independent.*

Economy of Paris.—You would be amused and instructed by the economy of Paris. I used to think that, theoretically, you had something of it yourself, and that, under favorable circumstances, you might develop a system which would render six boys a smaller encumbrance than they generally prove; but you must come to Paris to correct the many extravagances of even your theory. Such a thing as a breakfast or a dinner is hardly to be got in Paris, except where foreigners have introduced their own customs or extravagances. But you can purchase all the component parts of any meal, an regulate the proportions at pleasure. It will come to you with a price affixed to every fragment, and your total, which may be great or small, with your appetite or liberality, will always be composed of an infinity of little items, whose separate feebleness is no preparation for their combined force.

The total, like the bundle of sticks, is strong enough, but one has great contempt for the two-penny twigs which compose it. To a practiced eye the table, as it is spread before one, represents at once a feast and its price. A nation which begins by adopting a currency which divides a franc into one hundred parts, and which thus magnifies small amounts by calling ten cents fifty centimes, which goes on to make every meal a sum in arithmetic, and forces economy upon one by affixing its separate penalty to every petty extravagance, may easily become, under the slightest pressure, most accurately and, to an uninitiated eye, rather painfully economical. My landlady rose, last week, a few centimes on the bread, and informed me of it with an orotund emphasis intended to frighten me out of my appetite. I was able, on reflection, to face the total with Yankee equanimity.

By dividing their money into such minute fractions they can register every item of expense, affix its value to every article, and speak respectfully of amounts for which we have no name.—*Life and Letters of Wilder Dwight.*

MY THREE OLD MEN.

From the Match-Box.

The snow was deep and the wind was bleak,
And many a stout heart froze that night,
But my three old men—though they felt for the poor,
Cracked their jokes by a good fire's sparling light;
And this, the refrain of their talk and their song:
"When we were young—when we were young."

These three old men were the right true sort,
Frank, cheery their faces, and ever the same;
They took sunshine along wherever they went,
And the children were noisy with glee when they came;
For they joined *their* song with each prattling tongue:
"When we were young—when we were young."

Kind clings to kind, and these three old men
By instinct each other had singled out,
And many an eve in the Autumn of life
Had they met for a chat and a jovial bout;
And this, the refrain of their talk and their song:
"When we were young—when we were young."

The poet says, and says truly, alas!
That the world's sad moan is, "It might have been;"
But those three old men with their child-like ways,
Were far too sage for that snivel, I ween.
That "Might have been!" Thoughts foolish Sum!
That "if" and "so," it had now been "thus!"
Those three old men had destroyed the slate,
And jokingly said, "It might have been—was."
And they quaffed and laughed o'er memory's song,
"When we were young—when we were young."

They were not rich in a Crœsus view,
But had garnered away for a "rainy day,"
And many a poor household had cause to be glad,
When they had "dropped in" in a brotherly way.
And it gave a zest to their talk and their song,
"When we were young—when we were young."

Their secret of Health was a moderate life,
And, though knowing of evil which lurked around,
They but knew to avoid, and their honest record
Had crowned with "Respect"—Life's success the most sound.
Thus loving and loved they chorused their song,
"When we were young—when we were young."

And God-fearing men were my worthy old friends,
They proved it by Works as well as by Faith;
Their motto and practice, "To others to do
As others should do unto them" on this earth;
And while manfully, trustingly, biding their call
Before the beneficent Father of All,
They merrily carol their "Old Man's Song,"
"When we were young—when we were young."

And who would thus glide down the current of age,
From the lives of my Three Friends should copy a page.

A. F. Banks.

Growing Old.—I suspect it takes some time to arrive at the conviction, but I have come to it at last, that there are few things so disagreeable in life as growing old. Now, although, as I have said, the knowledge and acceptance of the fact be the growth of years, yet somehow the real acknowledgment of one's self always comes with a shock. You bear a certain stiffness in your back sinews, and a general grogginess about your ankle-joints for years. You take to soft hair-brushes, and avoid draughts, and eschew acid wines, by a process so smooth and fractionless as not to be recognized. You exchange your flippant mare, with a tendency to shy and general skittishness, for a stout cob of fourteen hands, an easy mover, and quiet to mount. You accept your dinner invitations with a more discriminating regard for the cook than the company; but you do all these things so gradually as to be imperceptible. It is only when you have overheard a cabman speak of you as the "old gent what gave you his two bob," or, when a very fresh young lady asks you what sort of dances were in vogue when you were young, that suddenly a new light breaks on you, and an indescribable sense of terror shoots through you at the thought that you have really rounded the "Tattenham" corner of existence and have begun the "run home." Not that even then you fully realize all the horrors of the situation. Much is ascribed to the ignorance of the critics; but you go home, certainly, with that puzzled sense that there is a problem to be settled, a doubt to be resolved, which, until that moment, had never given you even a passing uneasiness. It is like something the parson has said in the sermon, so startling and so novel that you cannot rid yourself of it, but keep on asking yourself, Is this a fact? has he an undoubted authority for telling us this? Struggle how you may, from that day forward you are an altered man. Of course you make no admissions to the world at large of changed sentiments. The law of England declares no man is bound to criminate himself, and you go about as jauntily—perhaps even a little more jauntily—as of yore; just as a merchant with an approaching bankruptcy turns out in the Park with a more showy equipage. But in the solitude of your own dressing-room you own that the trial is over, the verdict is given, and all that remains is to entreat the Court to suspend judgment. "A long day, my Lord—a long day." A pitiful cry it is, sad enough to utter, and sadder to listen to.—"*Cornelius O'Dowd" in Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Earnings of Alexander Dumas.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "£792,000 sterling! Such I read somewhere this morning is the total of the earnings of Alexander Dumas, the elder, from the commencement of his literary career to the present time. It is true that the sum is given by Dumas himself, and he, good man, has a strong tendency to exaggerate, and is notoriously loose in his figures; so, perchance an accountant, if he were charged to make up the Dumas accounts—supposing such things to exist—would arrive at a different result. But knocking off as much as one will from the total, the great fact will remain that the gains of the novelist and poet have been enormous. And this it is not difficult to understand. He came out at an epoch at which the *egestas* of the literary fraternity which Juvenal mourned, had made way for an equally great posterity. And in that prosperity he took the lion's share, partly by right of genius, partly by extraordinary industry, and partly by his applying to literature a trading spirit which no man did before and probably no man will do again. He employed a number of young men not only to make researches and perform other literary drudgery, but to write for him; and while he stamped his name on the productions, he got paid for them as if they were his own. He, moreover, exacted from newspaper proprietors, who published his works in *feuilletons*, an extravagant rate of pay—a franc a line on the average, and a multitude of his lines used to consist only of 'Yes!' 'No!' 'Ah!' 'Ho!' and of ejaculations oft repeated. It was no rare thing for him to supply at one time four or five newspapers with *feuilletons*. Then he mulcted publishers when his works were brought out in the book form. As to his plays, not content with the ordinary percentage of authors, he made mangers give him a premium of so many thousand francs before they were acted, and so many more after they had been acted a certain number of times. In one way or other his earnings were prodigious—greater than those of Sir Walter Scott, greater than those of the most popular writer in England of these days. But what remains of them? The man spent his money with as much folly as he displayed industry and acuteness in getting it."

Value of Newspaper Statistics.—A Chancellor of the Exchequer can regulate the expenses of the nation by statistics, but the gentleman who has £250 per annum for the maintenance of himself and family will find that he can stretch his money much further by the rule of thumb, well administered, than he can do by the use of any statistics. And then, too, the public statements, which meet us loudly in the newspapers from time to time, cautioning us against this horror and against that, are apt to delude us much if we accept them without the necessary grain of salt. If all these cautions were taken by the letter, in whom or what could we trust? Is not every justice a nincompoop? Is not every man in office either a knave or an idler? Are not our clergy a poor, weak set of drivelers? Are not our tradesmen pilferers, our merchants swindlers, our doctors quacks, our scholars shallow, and our servants slatternly hirelings? Alas! we know that, in the general, such is the case—guided to that knowledge by the oft-repeated cautions of our daily and weekly monitors. But for ourselves, when we proceed to administer the rule of thumb—when we come to judge of the neighboring magistrate who is so kind to us; of the post-office clerk who is our friend; of the dear vicar who lives near us, and whom we almost adore; of that excellent fellow, Briskett, who has never refused us credit in our sorest need; of our great and benificent neighbor from the Lombard-street firm who gives coal in Winter to all the paupers around us; of the hard-worked practitioner who feels our pulses at a most moderate pecuniary remuneration; of our young cousin, who has just been elected a fellow, and of the neat light-handed Phillis who waits upon us so deftly—for ourselves we say, when we thus measure our own little world by gauge of thumb, we find that we are surrounded by an extremely honest set of fellows.—*Saint Paul's, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

Sinning by Quotation.—There was a great musician who had a dreadful habit of swearing. But he was very much ashamed of this habit, and so, to excuse himself, always put it as a quotation from the manager of the theatre, who at that time was Mr. Bunn. The great musician would exclaim, "I'll be d——d (as Mr. Bunn would say) if I will be led by that fellow;" or "D——n the thing, (as Mr. Bunn would say,) there's not a single good note of music in it." I never heard that Mr. Bunn was in the least given to swearing, but the great musician thought that if he quoted his manager, whom he considered the greatest personage in the world, it would keep him harmless from the consequences of this evil habit of swearing.—*Macmillan's Magazine for February.*

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Peace Policy of England—Popular Education—Work for the Destitute Poor—Wealthy Brewers and Poor Earls—The Condition of Ireland—Dr. Cumming as a Prophet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

A late speech of Count Bismarck is popular in England. In it he declares his policy, which is to pay rather than fight. He was obliged to fight with Austria, because she was proud and would not sell out her share in Schleswig-Holstein. Count Bismarck frankly says he would much rather have given his check for a fair amount than to have fired a single needle-gun. So he buys off the King of Hanover. So he would have advised Italy to buy Venetia, and to pay the Pope for the Papal territories. This method suits the ideas of many English politicians. They are ready to pay cash for *Alabama* depredations; to buy off the Fenians; to settle with Mr. Train; to redeem with gold the captives of King Theodore, and save a few millions by the operation. They are the more ready to do this because the money spent in fortresses and iron-clads is mostly wasted. All the recently built naval vessels are failures. Some roll 32 degrees. They can scarcely keep at sea in rough weather, and cannot fight at all. One of the best could pierce her armor with her own guns. The French iron-clads are at least matched to steam together and act in concert. If the *Times* is at all in the right, England is by no means a match for one European Power, to say nothing of a combination against her. Under these discouraging circumstances it would be better to pay than fight. Why should a nation spend a hundred millions in a war to gain what could be bought for half the money—to say nothing of the risk of failure? The position of England, says the *Pall-Mall*,

> "Is one of isolation from European politics, qualified always by the possibility that we might at almost any moment, by the various turns of fortune, be involved in a war with any one of several great Powers, and in particular with either France, Russia or the United States. In case of a war with Russia, we probably might, though also we might not, have the alliance of France. In case of a war with either France or the United States we should have to fight single-hande, and might have to fight on our own ground or in Ireland."

But one thing is very certain. The policy of England is peace, and no effort will be spared to keep out of difficulties on either side of the Atlantic. And it would be very hard if a nation that earnestly desired to be at peace with all the world should not be indulged in so amiable and praiseworthy an ambition.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. Walter Morrison, M. P., in a recent speech on education, said:

> "The Americans prided themselves on being far beyond us in the matter of public education; but he believed that though their system was more extended than ours, it was not to be compared to our own in point of efficiency. In America, however, it was an almost unknown thing to find a man or woman not able to read and write, and it was there considered as discreditable to workingmen to be deficient in these acquirements as in this country it was to one of the higher class."

An article in *Blackwood* disparages the American system, and predicts great changes in regard to it; but the fact that the great bulk of the American people are educated, and that the great bulk of the English are not, is evident to the meanest capacity. It is certain that four Englishmen out of every five are ignorant of history, geography, politics and general information, common to nine-tenths of even the children in America; and now, when many worthy people believe the world is just coming to an end, the statesmen of England are waking up and talking about popular education. Better late than never.

Finally, Mr. Jacob Bright has made a speech at a ragged-school meeting in Manchester—as if Manchester children must wear rags—as if the people who clothe half the world could not themselves wear whole garments! Mr. Jacob Bright is, if possible, a harder Radical than his brother John. He said:

> "He was disposed to measure the civilization of a country by the condition of its humblest inhabitants, and he thought we had dazzled the world long enough with the munificence of men of large landed estates and of men who had made colossal fortunes. By the side of these there were no inconsiderable proportion of the people half clad, half fed, and totally uneducated. He did not see the necessity for a continuance of such a state of things; nor did he see the continued necessity for the existence of ragged-schools if those in whose hands the Government of the country was placed looked closely into the sources of the mischief."

I agree very heartily with Mr. Jacob Bright about the ragged schools. If Parliament enacts a law of universal education, the first article should be, rags are hereby abolished. If the children of England have a right to be educated, they have first of all a right to be well fed and comfortably clothed. The etiquette of the western steamboat is that no man may sit down to the table until every lady is seated. Well, I would make a law, aided by the two Brights and other Radicals, that no person in England should dine until it was sure that every person in England *could* dine. That no lady should wear a silk dress until every child had at least a whole frock of linsey.

WORK FOR THE POOR.

The Social Science Association gave an evening this week on the question of work for the destitute poor. Mr. Webster, Q. C., said:

> "The criminal statistics of the year 1866 reveal the startling fact that the cost of crime in this country is at least between seven and eight millions a year. Of the criminal classes at large there are known to be no less than 113,566. Our police force costs £1,827,000; our Treasury prosecutions £16,000; our county and borough jails $614,000; and our convict prisons at home and abroad some £400,000 more. Supposing our criminal classes at large to abstract from the earnings of the honest and industrious classes an average of £40 per annum—which is not at all an excessive estimate—we have $4 500,000 more with which to debit crime, besides a large proportion of the expenses of our Home Office and judicial establishments."

The work provided for the poor is unremunerative and degrading. The idle scoundrel has the same treatment as the honest and industrious. He advocated Government works on a large scale, as during the cotton famine in Lancashire, such as the improvement of towns, building of harbors, recovery of waste lands, &c. The prisons ought also to be made self-supporting. In ten of our best prisons there is not earned one-fifth of what is earned in the prisons of America.

Mr. Rawlinson said it was not safe for the owners of property to neglect the lower classes. They could see what kind of men came to the surface in times of political excitement. But men were not so eager to work. Of 40,000 unemployed in Lancashire, only 6,000 went upon the works open to all.

Mr. Holland said it cost the community more to support the idle than it would to employ them. None were so wasteful as beggars and thieves. Mr. Beggs said London was in a state of peril. Extremes of wealth and poverty are growing wide. The number of sturdy beggars of threatening aspect going about the suburbs is something formidable.

But the great bugbear of this country, said Mr. Rawlinson, is centralization. No country ever more needed a strong, efficient Government, and no one was so afraid of it.

As to the distribution of the enormous wealth of England—its annual income of £800,000,000 sterling, which would give $100 a year to 40,000,000 of people; or $500 to 8,000,000 of families, it is very unequally distributed—thus, 8,000 persons get each, on an average, £16,000 a year; 47,000 get £1,787; 173,000, £514; 996,000, £112. Now the incomes get small. A million and a half have £54 each; eleven millions have £29 each. The rest have what they can get. The above are what are called independent incomes. Prof. Levi asks:

> "Can the United Kingdom be considered really wealthy when more than one-third of the total income belongs to some 228 000 persons out of an entire population of 29 000,000?"

BREWERS AND EARLS.

Next to a great hereditary estate in England, I think I should like to have a share in a brewery. There are, perhaps, a dozen rich brewers in Parliament. Mr. Stansfeld is a noted brewer, though only of the second or third class. One of the large London houses is that of Meux & Co., whose works are on Oxford-street, not far from the British Museum. When Sir Henry Meux came of age in 1841, his share in the house was valued at $1,000,000. After sixteen years of a career of extravagance and inattention to business, it was valued at $3,000,000. A brewer can much better increase his income than an Earl, and cannot so readily diminish it, if only a partner in a good house. The Earl of Jersey is barely twenty-two years old, and his racing stud is for sale at Tattersall's. Already the money lenders and sporting sharps have picked him bare. Every young man of great property and expectations is surrounded by a crowd of cormorants ready to lend him any amount of money, and to gratify his sporting tastes to any extent. It is not worse now than formerly, perhaps; it is the green turf instead of the green cloth—Tattersall's instead of Crockford's.

This young sporting Earl fell a victim to the money lenders before he left Eton. They followed him to Oxford. One man got claims against him, before he came of age, to the amount of £30,000 or £40,000, and his debts on coming of age were nearly £100,000.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Mr. Heron, an Irish barrister, writes to the *Times* that the statement of Cardinal Cullen respecting the condition of Ireland is perfectly true, and that the statistics quoted against it are incomplete, one-sided and fallacious. The population has diminished from 9,000,000 in 1845, to 4,500,000 in 1866, and such a change could not occur without immense suffering. The loss of production had corresponded to loss of population. It is a great mistake to educate the people while the country remains in its present condition. The national schools are schools of sedition. How can the Government expect an educated people to be marched to the polls, guarded by soldiers, and compelled to vote for their landlords under threats of eviction?

Mr. Train fills a large part of the Irish Press. It is not easy to report one of his wordy hurricanes, but they catch the salient passages. He does not spare the Government, but seems rather inclined to get back into his prison quarters. A report of his third lecture says:

> "The enthusiasm of the audience was roused to the highest pitch when Mr. Train, alluding to his own arrest and the perturbation caused by his appearance, asked if they are so much afraid of one American citizen, for God's sake what shall they do when we let loose forty millions on them? The feeling of the audience was expressed in a wild and prolonged cheer. But the sensation of the evening was produced by the proposal that the United States, having already bought a volcano as a national luxury, should purchase Ireland of Great Britain for a hundred and fifty million dollars in gold. The audience took the idea quite seriously, and cheered it to the echo."

But if Mr. Train wishes to have more experience of Irish prisons, most persons would prefer different lodgings. The treatment of merely suspected persons—of gentlemen—who are not even accused of any offence, is nothing short of a penal imprisonment. Such a prisoner is locked up twenty-two hours a day in a small cell, which he is obliged to clean. He is called up in the morning and sent to wash in an open yard with convicts. He is marched in a gang for exercise. He is denied all newspapers or books, except those furnished for his reformation by the chaplain. His letters must be read by the warder. He is not allowed paper, pen, or pencil. He may be put on bread and water three days for disrespect to a keeper. The prisoners of the French Bastile had princely treatment in comparison. If this is, by the simple prison rules, the ordinary treatment of merely suspected persons, held by warrant, without committal, judge what must be the condition of convicts condemned to long terms of penal servitude. Gentlemen of good family, education and honor, Irish gentlemen, than whom there are none of a higher refinement, men of the noblest spirit and the finest genius, are herding with the most desperate felons and murderers, the most infernal of the brutal monsters to be found among the criminal classes in Great Britain.

There are cases, no doubt, in which an effort is made to ameliorate the hard conditions of such a sentence. Thus, for some reason, it is reported: Stephen J. Meaney, an American citizen, arrested in London, taken to Dublin, and there convicted of having been connected with some Fenian Society in America, is employed as a book-keeper at Milbank, and treated with exceptional indulgence.

The two parties on the Irish question are preparing for the battle, which the Government means to stave off as long as possible. The Tory Protestants of Ireland have called a great meeting at the Rotunda in Dublin, which will be as full of Kentish fire as Broadway on the eve of Fourth of July with Chinese crackers. It is noted, however, that not a single Protestant Liberal in Ireland has joined in this movement. It is entirely Orange and Tory. The Irish Liberals will go with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Stansfeld, if not with Mr. Bright and Prof. Fawcett. This gentleman has just told his Brighton constituents that

> "Ireland, in her present condition, is a source of weakness and discredit to the Empire. The Irish question ought to be regarded as the most grave and pressing of all political subjects, for her disaffection may possibly imperil our friendly relations with America, and this would be an incalculable disaster to the civilized world."

Why? The Irishman says it is "the besotted determination that infatuates the councils of England—the determination to keep Ireland as a conquered province at her feet."

A few months ago the English papers were full of the settlement of the Hungarian question. Hungarian autonomy had been achieved; Hungary had her own Legislature; the Emperor of Austria was solemnly crowned King of Hungary; but now scarcely a word is ever written of this great triumph of the principles of nationality; the principle itself is no longer mentioned, because Ireland demands for herself what Austria has granted to Hungary. That demand meets with a passionate negative, even from advanced Liberals. Anything but that. It would endanger the Empire. It would produce civil war in Ireland. Down with the Established Church—endow the Catholic clergy—anything but "Ireland for the Irish."

The *St. Paul's Magazine* gives a bit of Irish Church statistics which illustrates the condition of that wonderful establishment. In one district there are 49 Protestant families—251 souls. Of these there might be a congregation of 150 persons; enough to fill a good-sized drawing-room. To minister to these there are a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, a rural dean, a vicar-general, a registrar, four incumbents, two curates. The forty-nine families include those of the clergymen and church officials. These are all paid out of the income of the thirteen millions of Church property in Ireland, and these people will fight to the last to sustain such a profitable iniquity.

DR. CUMMING.

Dr. Cumming has written to the *Telegraph* respecting some rather flippant comments on his lecture, of which I gave an abstract. He says he never professed to be a prophet, but only an expounder of prophecy. He defies any one to point to one of his interpretations which he has changed or which has been contradicted by facts. One-fourth part of the Bible consists of prophecies which, if not meant to be read and understood, would not have been written. After twenty years study and writing on them he has nothing to retract. He believes the "times of the Gentiles" wind up in 1867, or at the latest in 1868, and that we are now plunging into "times of unprecedented severity and trouble." The *Pall-Mall* says that Dr. Cumming "lives in a dense circumfluous atmosphere of intellectual turbidity, of ignorance, of gross superstition, of craving after spiritual dram-drinking and gambling, which is a shame and a discredit to this country."

TERRIBLE GALE.

The gale which was blowing when I wrote my last letter, and in the teeth of which the mail steamer left Liverpool, was more violent, extensive and destructive even than I then imagined. In London great factory chimneys, some containing as much as nine tons of bricks, were blown down, and came crashing through the roofs of buildings. Many lives were lost. From one East London factory, four women were taken to the hospital with severe injuries, whose ages were from seventy to seventy-eight years. In one house a child of ten was holding an infant. The babe was killed, the nurse uninjured. A large wooden building for one of Mr. Spurgeon's orphanages, which had just cost $3,000, was taken up and completely wrecked. The force of the wind in London was forty-five pounds to the square foot. In Liverpool it was beyond the capacity of the register, but estimated at seventy or eighty pounds. In the midland counties the gale, with a heavy rainfall, caused serious inundations.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Rev. Mr. Speke, a brother of the African explorer, killed last year by accident, came to London a few days ago from his country residence, stopped at a shop to buy a new hat and disappeared. His old hat, which he wore, was found in St. James' Park. One hundred, then five hundred pounds has been offered for news of him. The *Times* says disappearances are common, and that he may turn up in New-York or Bombay; but his relatives are sure that there has been foul play—that he has been robbed and murdered. The rewards, the mystery and the relation of the gentleman to one whose loss was mourned as a public calamity has made the case one of considerable sensation.

Monadnock.

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Policy of Pius Ninth—The Case of Cardinal D'Andrea—New-Year's Present to Napoleon—Rattazzi and Lord Clarendon at Naples—Discoveries at Pompeii—Vesuvius.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Naples, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

I think that if several other potentates understood as well as Pio Nono does the importance of still further increasing the attachment of their followers by prompt recognition of important services, the Pope would not have it all so much his own way in Rome. In spite of the poverty of the Papal Treasury rewards and money are being freely showered on all his adherents who took part in the conflict at Mentana. To the already long list of pensions and honors conferred has been added the name of Gen. Kanzler, who has received the Grand Cross of Pius IX., with a life pension of 2,000 francs; and Col. Azzanesi has also received a pension. Neither does the Pope, in pursuance of his astute policy of attaching all his adherents still more closely to him, forget to honor the dead who died in his service. At Monte Rotondo he is erecting a monument to the Pontifical soldiers killed in that town and at Mentana, and has entrusted the work to Count Vespignani, one of the best architechts in Rome. The gift sent to the Pope by the *Unita Catolica*, has been followed by donations from other Catholic journals of about the amount of 9,000 lire from each. But it is to be fancied that they think they will not regret their generosity in case the Pope recovers a portion of his temporal power.

A MERCENARY CARDINAL.

A great scandal, in a religious point of view, was created about two years ago, by a very eminent personage—the Cardinal D'Andrea, leaving the Pope and going over to the King of Italy. It was a great triumph for the Liberal Party; and in Naples, where he had spent most of his time, the Cardinal D'Andrea, was petted and *fêted* and caressed without measure. A position with a large salary was immediately created for him by the Government, and the Cardinal openly sympathized with the Garibaldians. But no sooner had the Garibaldians failed and the French occupied Rome, thus securing the Pope on his throne, than the Cardinal suddenly discovered that he had urgent business in Rome. He went at once, on his arrival, in his full robes—the state dress of a Cardinal—to pay his respects to the Pope, but his carriage was not even allowed to enter the court of the Pontifical Palace, and the Cardinal drove home again, much in the position of that King of France, who, "with thirty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

And in a short time he remitted to the Pope a full and unconditional retraction, humbly demanding pardon for his error, and returning again to his allegiance to the Pope. This act of retraction was at once published in the Roman papers, and circulated all over Italy. It is a great blow to the Liberal Party, and they are clamorous that the Cardinal should restore the sums of money (which, according to them, are immense) taken from the Government coffers during his two years' service in their behalf to be distributed among the poor of Naples, who are in a deplorable condition this Winter.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT TO NAPOLEON.

Have you heard that the Liberal part of the Roman people have made a New-Year's present to the French Emperor through his Ambassador at Rome? Alluding to the pleasant little fact of the present attitude of Germany toward France, they sent him a beautiful print, representing Germany defending with a drawn sword the banks of the Rhine. At the foot of the figure was written the following verse of Strozze:

> "Esoriare alignis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

And then:

> "New-Years's Day, 1868.
> To His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
> THE ROMANS.
> In the name of the Roman Patriots massacred at Mentana."

The print was folded in black edge paper and sealed with the Seal of the Roman Senate, also in black, and on the evening of the 31st December, it was given into the hands of an *attaché* of the French Embassy by a messenger, who disappeared immediately afterward. Signor de Sartiges is said to have been much annoyed, and had afterward a long interview with Cardinal Antonelli.

RATTAZZI IN NAPLES.

Rattazzi and his wife have been in Naples, and have been *feted* and lionized to their hearts' content. A banquet was given to Rattazzi as ex-President of the Council. But things went on rather oddly. In the first place, Garibaldi's hymn was the very first piece of music given. An honorable Senator got up in the middle of the dinner to make a speech, in which he alluded to the King—*il Re galantuomo*—but forgot to propose his health! and the King's health, in fact, was the last toast given at the banquet. Rattazzi made a long, rambling speech, out of which nobody could extract anything definite. It is well known, that he showed open complicity with the Garibaldian movement, and his opponents say he ought to be arrested on a charge of treason, the proofs are so clear, instead of his being *feted* as he is. When he left Naples he was escorted to the train by a large number of deputies, friends and admirers.

LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT.

Lord Clarendon, too, has been in Naples on his way to Rome. Though he suffered a great deal from the gout while here he was induced to attend, with the members of his family, who accompanied him, an entertainment given in his honor by the Duke and Duchess of San Arpino. There was a dinner first and dancing after it. The Neapolitans will have it that the whole thing was a most dismal failure; that only *parvenus* and people in office were invited to meet the noble Lord, and that for this event the best society of Naples, the *haute noblesse*, are in the sulks. On account of the many reverses sustained, truly and really, in a financial way, things are going badly in Italy, and especially in South Italy. The people everywhere, high and low, are dissatisfied, with the exception of the few who are making "a good thing" out of the Government. They say that the King is not bad, but that his Ministers are common thieves.

Speaking of the King and Lord Clarendon, when Lord Clarendon was in Florence he had a private interview with Victor Emmanuel, which took place late in the afternoon, and before it terminated night had set in. When Lord Clarendon arose to go the King struck a match and, lighting a solitary candle, lighted his visitor to the door, saying, laughingly, "You see I have commenced to set the example to the country in the matter of economy!" The good understanding between the Italian and Prussian Governments is becoming every day stronger and closer, in view of the shape affairs are taking at the Tuileries.

NUBLIC MORALS IN NAPLES.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta have arrived, and are to "do" royalty by proxy till the King arrives—but it is said that the King will be in Naples in about twenty days' time—in that case, there will be more festivity than is usual in Naples during the Winter. Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Aosta, has appointed two ladies to be her *Dame's d'honneur*, during her stay in Naples—the young and beautiful Duchess di Sarno, and the Countess Melissa. And whether the King comes or not, there will be three balls at the Royal Palace and two or three at the Prefect's. The Union Club (an association of the young men about town, of good families,) will give three, as usual, at its assembly rooms, and there will be two or three monster affairs given by private persons, but after these there will be very little more, as private reunions in Naples are few and far between. But then there is the Grand Opera always, as a last resource. And at the Grand Opera the Neapolitan fashionables spend most of their evenings; there the ladies receive visits in their boxes in preference to doing so at home. And the business of "calling" goes on briskly among the young Neapolitan Signors every evening at the opera. Assassinations and robberies have been frequent this Winter in Naples, and the attempts, if possible, bolder than heretofore. As early as half-past seven o'clock one evening not long since a gentleman was attacked on the Reviera di Chiajia, (the great public promenade,) a pistol presented at his head, and his cloak, pocket-book and revolver taken from him by the two robbers. The Police came up just at this time, and the thieves fired five rounds at them, and then escaped by the Corso Garibaldi, carrying off the articles taken.

Another illustration of public morals in Naples: A short time ago an odd spectacle was offered to the people of the thickly inhabited *borgo of San Antonio Abate*. A certain priest, with a most brazen countenance, was seen driving a light carriage and puffing away at a huge cigar, escorted on each side by two mounted carbineers. We are in ignorance of the cause of his arrest, but his deportment was not such as to excite sympathy.

CHOLERA AMONG THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The cholera, which for some time past has been very bad in Calabria, has now quite disappeared, and we might safely say that Italy is now free from it, if we had not just heard that it has broken out with violence among the French garrison at Civita Vecchia, and is fast decimating it; for this reason the garrison is being removed to Viterbo, which movement occasioned apprehension of hostile demonstrations on the part of the French till the real reason was known. The Italians do not seem much to regret the calamity. It is very hard for an Italian to be sorry for any misfortune which can happen to the French just now.

A NEW SHIELD.

Have you heard about the *Muratori Shield*, which has been submitted for the approval of the Italian Government? I quote what has been said of it: "It is made of linen, cross-stitched or closely quilted, and then prepared with a substance or dressing which gives it great power of resistance. The inventor, moreover, says that he could render almost any substance equally invulnerable. In the more severe tests, however, to which the Board subjected it, the results obtained did not warrant it being recommended for adoption by the army, though the tests on the whole were satisfactory; but a bayonet of well-tempered steel pierced it, and also a rifle ball fired at the distance of 400 meters, and a Prussian cuirass was found to give more satisfactory results."

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

On the 11th of this month the excavators at Pompeii, discovered three bronze beds in perfect preservation. They are rectangular in form and inlaid with silver decorations—with them were some pieces of carbonized wood, showing traces of having been painted of a red color. There were also found at the same time some cooking utensils and a *candelabrum* of elegant form with *laecernae* accompanying it. This is the most interesting discovery that has been for a long time made in Pompeii, and it is said, though of this I am not sure, that this is the first time that articles of furniture for sleeping or reposing have been found in the buried city.

VESUVIUS.

You would think it queer were I to close this letter with no allusion to Vesuvius, the great attraction of Naples at present. I fancy that if we were living in a heathen age the hotel-keepers of Naples would sacrifice to Vesuvius, and pray for numerous eruptions, for nothing else draws visitors in such throngs to this part of Italy, and Naples is now crammed to repletion with foreign tourists of every nation, but above all Americans. I wish a register had been kept of the numbers who have gone up the mountain. The eruption has been very fine ever since the 23d of November, and the effect at night is splendid—a pillar of fire at the top, like a great beacon lighting up the bay, and a river of fire (lava) running down the side. On one particular night the mountain was very gay—several hundred people were there and bands of music were playing, making a very novel and picturesque scene by the light of the great conflagration. The present eruption is the finest that has taken place for twenty years, and so far it has done no harm. It is still burning brightly at this writing, though steadily on the decrease, and the lava has got nearly down to the foot of the mountain. The inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity have temporarily abandoned their homes, though no danger is apprehended.

Howard Glyndon.

MINISTERIAL EXCHANGES.

Correspondence Between the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, and Rev. J. P. Hubbard.

On Sunday last, Rev. Frederic Denison, Pastor of the Baptist Church, and Rev. J. P. Hubbard, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Westerly, R. I., made an exchange, each occupying the pulpit of the other in accordance with a previous announcement. It was known that Mr. Hubbard had been admonished by his Bishop not to adopt this course of action, and both houses were very full.

Rev. Mr. Hubbard has since published in the Providence *Journal* his correspondence with Bishop Clark, as "the issue involved is one which affects, not only the Episcopal Church, but the whole Church of Christ." The letter of the Bishop we quote in full as follows:

BISHOP CLARK TO REV. MR. HUBBARD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

My Dear Hubbard: I have just been informed that you announced last Sunday your intention of exchanging with the Baptist minister on the following Sunday. I can hardly believe this to be true, as it would be such a step as no clergyman of our Church, so far as I know, has yet ventured upon, and it must result in very serious consequences if carried into effect. I beg leave most earnestly and affectionately to remonstrate against it. Called to the Church by the people, on the presumption that they were to have Episcopal services, it seems to me that you have no right to introduce any other mode of worship without their consent, or to subject them to the ministrations of any but an Episcopal clergyman. I can conceive of no possible gain that can arise from this change, but I anticipate great confusion and mischief as the certain result. Such a step would give the greatest pain to your best friends, while it might be the occasion of joy to others. I am not disposed, at present, to argue the point on any higher grounds, and even if you have made the announcement of your intention to make this exchange, I fervently hope that you will now retreat from it. If I thought it would add any weight to what I have already urged, I would say that you may decline to carry out this exchange, if you see fit, on the ground that it is expressly prohibited by your Dioceasan. If I may infer anything from what I hear, I should be led to believe that you are at present in too excitable a frame of mind to allow the exercise of a calm judgment in certain respects, and I implore you not to do what you will be certain to regret in the course of time.

Very affectionately yours,
THOMAS M. CLARK.

REV. MR. HUBBARD'S REPLY.

To the above Rev. Mr. Hubbard replied on the 14th inst. in a long letter, announcing his intention to make the exchange, and justifying his conduct in so doing. He says:

> "Surely you cannot suppose that I have acted hastily in this matter, or without taking into consideration all its possible consequences, or that, having taken this step, I would now draw back from it. Long ago, I gave this subject—the recognition of the validity of the orders of non-Episcopally ordained ministers by our Church—a full and thorough investigation; and I entered our ministry on a full conviction that the validity of such orders were recognized. The Reformation of the Church of England was carried out, and the Prayer-Book was compiled, with the aid of such ministers. For a considerable period, also, they held high places in the Universities and Cures without reordination. The 23d Article was drawn up with the express design of recognizing their orders as valid. You yourself recently told me the interchange of pulpits in our Church with non-Episcopally ordained ministers was customary within your memory. And surely on Bible principles such recognition is right. I am well aware that Canon XI., Title I., is by many interpreted as forbidding such interchange. I think the history of the origin of this canon shows that it was only designed to keep imposters, claiming to be ministers of our Church, from our pulpits. But however this may be, I am frank to say that any canon forbidding such interchange would, I believe, be contrary to the fundamental constitution of our Church, as it would certainly be contrary to the plain teachings of Christ, and therefore such a canon would not be binding on my conscience. I must obey God rather than man.
>
> In a most wonderful manner God has poured out his spirit upon this community, and united the hearts of ministers and people of the different Churches as the heart of one man. We have been working together unitedly for one single purpose—the glory of Jesus and the salvation of souls. This union and united action has been owned by our Lord, and very greatly blessed. Even ungodly men, (as one did to me the other evening) are obliged to confess that there must be a mighty power in religion which can so unite and bind together six Churches differing so widely as we do on minor points of doctrine and discipline, viz.: First Day, Seventh Day, and Christian Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Episcopal. This very spectacle of unity and brotherly love so plainly manifest, has already been the means of bringing to the Saviour many who lately were indifferent to heavenly things. I believe my exchange with Mr. Denison will promote this spirit of brotherly love. I believe it will be blessed and owned of the Saviour, as removing one barrier and prejudice standing in the way of brotherly union. As to your supposition that I am in an 'excitable frame of mind;' if the pressure of eternal things, if zeal for lost souls, if the presence and felt aid and blessing of Jesus, be included in this phrase, I confess to its truth; but, it is only such excitement as we must all feel, when the things of eternity and the presence of Jesus shall stand revealed before us. It is an excitement which gives me a cool head and a clear judgment; a judgment formed in view of my speedy appearing before the tribunal of my Sovereign Lord and Judge. I must commend myself to Him, whatever my fellow-men may think or say."

The Peabody Educational Fund—How it is to be Employed.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Christiansburg, Va., says there seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to the exact purpose of the trustees of the Peabody School Fund, and makes the following statement respecting it:

> "Having been sent on a mission to the general agent (Dr. Sears) by the trustees of our Male Academy, I feel that I could benefit your readers by writing down the substance of our conversation and the real object at which he is aiming. Let me premise by saying that I found the agent, a venerable Doctor of Divinity, very pleasant and affable in manners, exceedingly polite and gentlemanly in deportment, and evidently a man of wide and liberal views, and one who is in every way qualified for the high trust that is committed to his charge. As might be expected, he is in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the South—some asking for loans of from $1,000 to $50,000; others asking for donations with which to endow colleges, repair buildings, &c. To all of these there is but one reply. This is not the object of the fund.
>
> What, then, is the object? It is simply this—to establish as far as possible a system of free schools in the South not only on an independent basis, but where it is practicable to engraft on existing schools a free school system. Thus, the proposition that he makes to every community that desires to become a beneficiary of the fund is substantially this: In a community where there are 700 children to be educated, if the Town Council will guarantee that $3,000 will be furnished by the community, he will pay $1,000, and in like proportion in smaller towns. Or if there are existing schools, and he receives from the Town Council a certificate as to the number of children to be educated and the number of indigent children in the town, and also a certificate that the existing schools (male and female) are open to all the children who are recommended by the Council, then he will extend aid in the same proportion as above—$1,000 where there are 700 children. In addition to this, and as germain to the same, he is desirous of either establishing *de novo* 'normal schools,' or of engrafting upon existing schools a normal training for such children as are unable to procure an education, but are willing to obligate themselves to teach for at least two years.
>
> Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Dr. Sears, from which I make the following extract:
>
> 'Our aim is to aid and encourage *free public schools*: and when this cannot at once be done, to make the other schools *free to all who are not now in them.* Of course these will be the poorer children. This latter arrangement is temporary for the period of transition from private to public schools. We do not design to pay the tuition of the poor, but to aid the towns and villages in providing schools for all, *they paying* most of the expenses. We do not wish to make any arrangements with private schools or with poor children, but to induce the public authorities of a city or town to make, in their official capacity, the best provisions they can for opening the schools to all. What we do is rather by way of stimulating others to action than of making ample provision to be received and enjoyed passively. Like the gods, we would help those who help themselves, and help in that way which will best enable them to help themselves. What we desire is model schools, as nearly free as possible, sprinkled all over the State, from which light shall radiate in every direction. This can be done only in those places where there are children enough to be classified advantageously.
>
> With these extracts and the previous explanations, I trust that all will understand and approve the high purposes of this Board of Trustees."

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia on Public Affairs.

A reporter from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been "pumping" Mr. Stephens, who is temporarily residing in Philadelphia, concerning his opinions on politics and public affairs. We copy the following passages from his report:

We asked him how the State of Georgia was thriving?

"Everything there is wretched," he replied; "we are ruined, or next to ruined. The negroes are compactly organized, their 'leagues' reaching to every County of the State. They coerce and threaten any black man who does not join them. They are, in fact, a unit politically. Incendiaries, the offscourings of the earth, have moved into the State, their only object being to stir up strife. These have excited the negroes with political hopes which they would not have entertained otherwise, and demoralized the entire population." We spoke of the tour of Senator Wilson and others in the South.

"It was not of Mr. Wilson, or men of that grade that I spoke," said Mr. Stephens. "These incendiaries are ostensibly lawyers. We never see them; they live almost entirely among the blacks. We don't know where they come from; they are everywhere, and always for mischief."

"Then Georgia is worse off, in your belief, than at the close of the war."

"Infinitely! The war closed upon a submitted, and so far as good citizenship was concerned, a quiet and obedient people. The terms of the peace were accorded to. The negroes promised to give us no anxiety. It seemed, comparatively, an easy problem to set society to work again. Till these mischievous emissaries came, peace was achieving its good results. At present we live in fear and without hope."

We asked, in case the negroes got the ascendancy in Georgia, what the white population would do?

"Abandon the State," said Mr. Stephens. "I would leave it with the precipitation of Lot, and never look back. We are so organized there, the proportions of the race are such that negro citizenship would leave the whites in a minority. To this we could never submit; our only policy would be emigration. We cannot altogether blame the negroes for this. They are poor, credulous people, who cannot see their interests and ours to be identical. Political emissaries have tempted them, for no other purpose than to keep a party in power, regardless of the good of our society and the negroes' well-being."

"The negroes," said Mr. Stephens further, "were as innocent and happy as Adam and Eve in the garden. The tempter came to instil his notions into them, and they and we are well night lost. We cared nothing for Slavery, except as an inherent component of society, and a guarantee of order and prosperity. God knows I have always been their friend, and am so still; but we are now powerless to lead them back to contentment. They have, in great part, ceased to work; are idle and demoralized, and expecting some political miracle to make them rich without a struggle."

We asked Mr. Stephens who was responsible for this condition of things?

"Reckless partisans," he said; "the lust to retain power by any means, the abandonment of the country in order to consolidate everything into the hands of a faction, the class of insane politicians like Thad. Stevens."

At this point Mr. Stephens came to his favorite issue of a centralized government as opposed to the original republican theory of a system of sovereignties.

"I give this country and republican institutions four years more of trial," he said; "this madness for centralization, this consolidated despotism, if achieved, will be the downfall of freedom. It is the last chance for man at intelligent self-government. Against these principles, now in the critical moment of their triumph, the whole wisdom of the founders of our country was directed. Madness reigns; we are about to destroy freedom to build up a party and a government that will devour us."

We asked Mr. Stephens if the Constitutional Convention of Georgia had developed any negro of genius?

He said: "No; none of consequence. There was a rather dashing fellow, named Bradley, there, but he turned out to be a knave, and the Convention itself expelled him. There is no basis of citizenship in this negro. Now and then, in the mass of whites, an individual black man will grow some cleverness, just as a piece of iron will show in a furnace. You take any race of white men, however debased, and toss them in the midst of civilization, they will take fire like a piece of coal thrown in a grate; if you throw a single piece of iron in there you cannot tell it when it is red hot from the red coals around it. So with isolated negroes; but in mass there is no fuel, no spark to them. If they obtain ascendency in the country, all Teutonic civilization will be overwhelmed by an Asiatic inundation, and the institutions that we have been centuries developing will be extinguished in Asiatic barbarism."

Our next inquiry was as to the probable admission of Alabama under the defeated Constitution. On this Mr. Stephens said that the negro Constitution had been put to a vote and beaten by ten thousand ballots. Nevertheless, Mr. Bingham had reported that the State should be admitted upon this same Constitution.

We expressed a doubt that it was Mr. Bingham who had introduced the bill. He said that Mr. Bingham, like all the rest, had subsided into the madness of his party. As to the righteousness of such reconstruction, he said, sententiously, "Right! why how have they done everything in Congress?"

Being desirous of knowing whether Northern men were still settling in Georgia, Mr. Stephens replied to our question in the negative.

"They came in there at first rapidly—a good class of Northern men, too. Nobody is settling in the State at present. Why should they? I would not lend Georgia a dime if the negro issue is triumphant there. I might as well throw it in the sea. Stagnation, bankruptcy, ruin are inevitable as we are drifting at present."

We then inquired if Savannah shared in the decline of the State.

"No!" he said; "Savannah being the seaport city, has fared exceptionably well. A large cotton crop was exported last year. Georgia has everything to make a great State. Well regulated, she has no superior in the Union. If the country were legislated for by a spirit of wise and beneficent patriotism, we would thrive speedily and be happy. The South went almost bodily into the insurrection. It accepted the issue of arms obediently, but without a thought of the issues to be forced upon us.

We ventured to suggest bluntly to Mr. Stephens that he should express his choice of a candidate for the next Presidency.

"Well," he said, "I am not an active man now; I am a paroled prisoner. However, I don't mind saying that I think Mr. Johnson's reëlection would be a good thing for the country. He is the best half-way man that I can see. I have disagreed with him many times, but he is a national man, who tries to do for the best, and who seems to see the clearest. I think his position is a patriotic one, and he is steadfast in it. If the Democratic Party could harmonize and nominate him, it would encourage the Southern people to believe that all might yet be well."

We asked Mr. Stephens if his celebrated "Slavery-the-Corner-stone" speech had been properly reported?

He answered that he supposed it had, but that in quotation it had been perverted to make him say that slavery was the foundation of the new Confederacy. He had meant that society was organized there upon the recognition of this institution, and that, with the whole policy of the South, this institution was interwoven.

He said, upon inquiry, that the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper had called upon him last year, and had a talk with him, but that he had been surprised to see anything whatever of that conversation reported. The correspondent referred to, said Mr. Stephens, did not understand nor comprehend my views in the main. As to Mr. Davis, the Ex-President, Mr. Stephens said he had not seen him since the close of the war, when the one went to Fort Warren, and the other to Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Stephens, when interrogated as to the proper basis for reconstruction, said that it should lie in a resumption of the principle that the States had never left the Union, but that an insurrection had been crushed, and the States, never having left the Government, merely resumed their old condition.

This interview, several times interrupted, was at last brought to a close by an imperative summons to dinner. It is proper to say that the Ex-Vice-President merely answered the interrogatories put to him, and seemed desirous of making no appearance in public controversy. He had been asked to lecture in various parts of the North, but his engagements upon the forthcoming book had precluded these. However, he said that he might lecture next Winter.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural College.

President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth College, writes as follows concerning the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:

> "It was supposed that the necessary arrangements were so far made that the institution would be opened for the reception of pupils at the beginning of the present college year. Various steps were taken with that view. We were met, however, by unexpected obstacles—obstacles not at all formidable, but such as it required time to remove. Certain funds, besides, in addition to those derived from the land grant, which we hoped to make more or less available for the purpose of the new department, were still held, and for a considerable time must remain in litigation. It was at length concluded, in view of the importance of a good and hopeful beginning, that it might better be deferred to the Fall of the present year. This will give ampler time to perfect our plans, and to avail ourselves of all possible resources. Meanwhile, the agricultural fund, to the amount of $80,000, will be accumulating, and we shall, in every respect, be better prepared to make the institution a public benefit."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1868.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, have been sentenced—the former to six, and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment.

Casey, who was shot at by the Fenian captain, Mackay, is dead.

The French Press bill is still under discussion.

A grand *fête* was yesterday evening given in Paris by Gen. Dix, in honor of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, but immediately adjourned in consideration of its being Washington's birthday.

A large crowd of spectators assembled in the House in anticipation of some action being taken on the impeachment question. The regular order of business was the consideration of the bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce, on which Mr. Peters was to speak. Mr. Eldridge offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution calling for the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, and proposing an adjournment on the conclusion of the reading. Mr. Peters refused to yield the floor to allow of the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker decided that it was not a question of privilege, and therefore could not be introduced if objection was made. Appeal was taken from this decision, but on motion the appeal was laid on the table. After some unimportant business had been disposed of Mr. Eldridge again introduced his resolution, but objection was again made, it being understood that its object was to prevent the reception of the report on impeachment. Mr. Eldridge then moved to adjourn, but the House refused to do so. The bill appropriating $30,350,000 for army and navy pensions was discussed in Committee of the Whole and subsequently passed by the House. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, submitted their report on impeachment, reciting the recent orders of the President removing Secretary Stanton from the War Department, and concluding with a resolution to the effect that President Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Stevens made a few remarks in favor of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Brooks in opposition. Messrs. Spalding, Bingham, Farnsworth and others, also spoke in favor of impeachment. At the conclusion of Mr. Farnsworth's remarks, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock, with the understanding that the debate should be continued throughout the evening and on Monday, and that at 5 o'clock on that day a vote should be taken. The debate was continued in the evening by Messrs. Baker, Kelley and others. Many ladies were admitted to seats on the floor of the House during the evening, and the greatest interest in the debate was manifested by the spectators generally. The House adjourned at a late hour.

GENERAL.

The murderers of John Hull, of Plum Creek, Colorado, were both caught recently and executed by the citizens of that section. Their names were Charles Coats and John Murray. The first named gave himself up, and the other was arrested south of the divide and executed on the spot. Both confessed the crime. Coats also confessed that they started to murder another person, living near Hull's, but learning that they could only secure one horse, concluded to murder Hull instead. Robbery was the motive that prompted the crime.

A block of buildings was burned in Cleveland yesterday morning, endangering the lives of many persons and resulting in a loss of $75,000. So rapid was the conflagration that several of the tenants of the building had to resort to escape from the windows by ropes.

Early yesterday morning a railroad collision occurred near Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad, resulting in the destruction of the engine of a way train and the partial demolition of the engine of a passenger train. The brakesman of one of the trains alone was injured.

John Crane's grocery in Cambridge, was entered Tuesday night, the safe opened with a false key, and $15,000 in bank notes, which he had just received that day, were abstracted. No clue has been obtained of the thief.

The Connecticut insurance companies, acting under legal advice, will not accept the uniform policy of insurance prescribed by the Legislature, but intend to adopt the forms used by thirty-three companies in New-York.

The Union Elevator at Buffalo was burned down on Friday night by incendiaries, who had been previously plying their infernal trade elsewhere. The rigging of a bark near by was burned, but luckily the fire stopped there.

John S. Nash and W. D. Bannister are now under arrest in Chicago for swindling the well-known houses of A. T. Stewart and Claflin & Co., of this City, and V. Farewell & Co., of Chicago, out of goods to a large amount.

More than $30,000, of which Hartford has contributed $18,000, has been raised in Connecticut toward the erection of a State Industrial School for vagrant girls.

The loss of property by the fire at the japanned-ware and skate manufactory, Chicago, is estimated at $96,000.

The display of fireworks at the City Hall last evening, embraced the same class of pieces which has been given for several years past. The exhibition began at twenty minutes to seven, and ended at 8 o'clock. There were pyrotechnic exhibitions at all the other points in the city where they are usually given on such occasions.

Yesterday morning High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, for the Pontifical Zouaves, *en route* from Canada to Rome. Archbishop McCloskey was present and delivered an address, as did also Rev. Mr. Quinn, pastor of the Church. The Zouaves took their departure from the City in the steamer *St. Laurent*, which sailed at 1 P. M.

The case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to overissue of stock, was brought on again yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo. The most of the day was spent in reading affidavits. The argument on the several motions now before the Court will be commenced on Saturday next.

Mr. Jerome has withdrawn *Kentucky* from the two races for which he was entered at the Jerome Park Spring Meeting—the Westchester Cup and Feather Stakes—on account of the dissatisfaction among the owners of race-horses by his reappearance on the turf, and entry in those stakes, after he had been formally declared to have retired from the turf.

The number of soup rations issued in Boston for the week ending with Thursday was 19,683, an increase of 5,639 over the previous week.

Three concerts were given by one thousand children at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, in behalf of the Institute of Reward for the Orphans of Patriots. The exercises consisted of recitations, solos, duets and choruses by the children, and addresses by Hon. E. D. Culver, Rev. H. D. Northrop, Rev. Jas. B. Dunn and others.

A telegraph operator was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Dowling, charged with violating the secrecy of a telegram which had passed between a firm in the City and their Washington correspondent. He was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

The War at Washington.

The President and Congress are bringing their differences to a head. If either party were desirous of settling them by force, affairs would be as alarming for the peace of the country as they look:—but this, we are confident, is not the aim of either party, and is not likely to be the result. The point at issue is the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office law. If that law is valid, Secretary Stanton will keep his place, and Gen. Thomas has made himself liable to punishment. If it is not valid, then the President's removal of Stanton was within his power, and was not in violation of law.

Both parties evidently appeal to the courts of law for a decision. It was competent, doubtless, for Thomas to seek possession of his office by legal process,—as it was Stanton's right, under the law, to complain of Thomas for having violated its provisions, and it could make but little difference in the end which course should be pursued. Stanton chose to take the initiative;—as probably Thomas and the President were quite willing he should. The case is to be heard in the District Court on Wednesday,—and probably arrangements will be made for a speedy decision of the main point involved, the constitutionality of the law, by the Supreme Court. As personal rights are involved, the Court can scarcely avoid hearing the case on the ground that it is a political, and not a judicial, question.

Both parties will doubtless abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. Neither thus far shows any disposition to do otherwise, and neither most certainly would be sustained for a moment by public sentiment in taking any other course. It is a question of relative power under the Constitution: and the proper tribunal by which all such collisions of opinion and of jurisdiction are to be decided, is the Supreme Court, as they may come before it in cases arising in the ordinary performance of its judicial duty.

Naturally enough, the House was seized with a fresh panic for impeachment the moment the President sought to exercise what he claims to be his right under the Constitution. But it can scarcely be unlawful for him to perform an act in violation of an unconstitutional law, which is simply no law at all;—and until the validity of this law shall have been decided by the Supreme Court, the question of the President's guilt or innocence can scarcely be entertained. The Reconstruction Committee, with more haste than wisdom, recommended his impeachment on the instant, and the House will be very likely to act with at least an equal lack of wisdom and self-possession. But we take it the Senate will scarcely enter upon the trial, if a bill of impeachment should be brought before it, until a final decision has been reached in the proceeding taken by Stanton against Gen. Thomas. Possibly the Senate may claim the right, while sitting as a Court for the trial of the impeachment, to judge of the constitutionality of the law for itself and without regard to the Supreme Court;—but we do not think this course will be pursued.

Senator Edmunds' bill, suspending any officer whom the House may impeach, has not yet been passed. It can scarcely apply, therefore, to this case, even if it should be enacted at once by both Houses. The President would doubtless apply to the Courts for relief, if any attempt should be made to enforce it against him, on the ground that such an attempt would be to make it *ex post facto* in its operation.

The whole future course of the contest between the two departments will probably await and depend upon the decision of the contest for possession of the War Department. We hope that decision will be reached as speedily as possible.

Dangerous Talk for Americans.

It is a horrible fact that there are men in Washington at the present time, taking one side or the other of the political quarrel, who talk excitedly about a resort to *force* as the means of its solution. Another *war* is what the madmen would bring the country to, if they had their way.

The passions which lead to *war* have been aroused to a most dangerous pitch. Language pregnant with the spirit of *war* is hurled from one side to the other. Measures which contain *war* in their nature are urged and attempted to be enforced. Things have been pushed to the very point of peril. Another step may precipitate us into difficulties of which God alone can foresee the end.

As in other cases, each side attempts to show how easily and quickly its opponent can be overthrown. Our side (both sides argue) has law and right with it; we have, or will have, the people with us, and none but a fool can doubt our triumph. Your side (says each to the other) is as feeble, as false, as bombastic, as contemptible, and will be crushed out in the ninetieth part of ninety days. None seemed to think how terribly experience has undeceived such talkers on previous occasions. No one seems to recall how surely the progress of a popular struggle will upset the calculations and probabilities that exist at its beginning. There is a Biblical adage about very little fires kindling very great matters; and we have experience of the fact that when once the fire is kindled its sweep and ravages and results may depend upon currents and agencies entirely beyond the control of him who struck the spark.

There can be no sort of plausible pretext for talking about a resort to *force* to settle any of the points in dispute between the President and Congress. If our Constitution and political system do not make provision for the pacific settlement of such cases, then they are the most contemptible shams that were ever imposed on any country under the name of Government. The Constitution does, however, make provision for such difficulties and emergencies. That was the very purpose of its formation. In establishing the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, with defined and specified functions for each, it guarded against any cause of collision between them—so long as the terms of the Constitution itself were respected by all. It is only in the violation of this proviso that the danger lies. All our great men have foreseen this. And hence the thousand solemn warnings to the American people—which reached their highest power and impressiveness in Webster—to reverence and uphold the *Constitution* under all circumstances, and especially in times of public peril. It is melancholy to think how this advice has been treated in our day—how even public men have dared to refer flippantly and sneeringly to the grandest charter of national freedom that human genius has ever devised. We have long augured from this a political demoralization that would yet bring the country to the brink of ruin.

Our last terrific struggle has taught the people what an American war is—and what a civil war in America must be. We recall the whole dread vision,—from the day of hot words and threats to the day of feeble and dubious conflicts, and onward, till the whole land was enveloped in the smoke of battle, and hundreds of thousands of men grappled with their fellows in the awful struggle of death! We surely learned enough of war and its results then, and we have enough of its effects before us yet, to show the folly and wickedness and madness of those who dare to talk flippantly about steps that endanger our being again precipitated into its horrors. It means *ruin*, and nothing less.

The New Fire Department.

We do not affirm that the Fire Department is perfect in its operations, but we think that its superiority in all essential points of efficiency over the old volunteer system cannot be denied. We were, therefore, not prepared for the sweeping resolutions of censure which the Legislature recently aimed at the organization, or for the broad charges of inefficiency which led to the investigation which now is in progress before the Committee on Cities of that body.

From the character of the testimony thus far elicited, and the general tenor of the interrogatories, it is quite plain that a political animus is at the bottom of the charges—the idea of the inquisitors being to entrap the Fire Commissioners into an acknowledgement of irregularities in the conduct of their affairs. The bulk of the evidence has now been rendered, and we have failed to find a shadow of proof to sustain either the allegation of inefficiency, or the charges of political favoritism in the appointments, extravagance in expenditures, and corrupt practices in the purchase of supplies.

The experience of the working of a paid Fire Department in this City, brief as it has been, makes us jealous of any attempt to interfere with its operations on the part of the Legislature, just at present. The time since the introduction of the system has been quite too short for us reasonably to look for perfection in the organization, but the improvements which have been introduced go far to satisfy us with the intrinsic merits of the existing Department and the ability of the Commission which has it under control.

We should be loth to have any obstacles placed by the Legislature in the way of the excellent working of the force under its present management, and therefore reprehend the attempt which is now in progress to weaken the Fire Commissioners in the estimation of the citizens of New-York. The entire fault-finding smacks too much of party opposition, and seems to be inspired mainly by that class whose opposition to a paid Department has been bitter from the beginning, because it has effectually stopped the brawling, the robbery and the other abuses which rendered the old system a disgrace to the city.

Fort Donelson.

The *World*, by the exercise of some adroitness, has continued to maintain a discussion with the *Commercial Advertiser* regarding the merits of Gen. Grant's famous capture of Fort Donelson. To support its side of the controversy, the *World* amusingly relies on Mr. Greeley's *American Conflict*, which its own author declared in his second volume to be *not* a "military history,"—a disclaimer abundantly justified by the contents of the book itself.

We have only one point to suggest in connection with the *World's* attempt, (which is likely to damage itself quite as much as Gen. Grant,) and that consists in pointing out the ingenuity wherewith it put the discussion on a wrong basis. This it did by a carefully drawn sentence declaring that "what the public recollection really fastens upon" in the capture of Fort Donelson, "is the spirited sentence in Gen. Grant's reply to the rebel Gen. Buckner—*I propose to move immediately upon your works.*" Then it goes on to show that *this reply* was not very creditable or remarkable, after all. This reasoning is more amusing than sound. It is something like saying that what the public recollection fastens upon in connection with Waterloo is the saying reputed to Wellington—"Oh for night or Blucher"—or the "Hard pounding, but we will see which can pound the hardest"—and that on those words alone depends the merit of Wellington's generalship there.

Of course, the *World* knows very well that in assuming that Gen. Grant's reply is the most epigrammatic he *said* at Fort Donelson, it is not authorized to assume that that is all he *did* there. In the first place, to Gen. Grant is due the credit of suggesting the plan of campaign, which he actually carried out to the most triumphant success. In the next place, he pushed forward with characteristic celerity from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, when all the orders and suggestions of Gen. Halleck authorized and encouraged delay at the former point. In the third place, while the garrison of Fort Donelson was certainly over 16,000 men, (Col. Badeau says 21,000,) Gen. Grant approached it and actually began hostilities with but 15,000. Up to the time of the surrender he had received but 15,000 more, or 30,000 in all. The decisive fighting was done before any of the Confederates had escaped, between a Union force of about 25,000 and a Confederate force of over 16,000, *and the latter were protected by works.* Now, if anybody is disposed to find no merit in the siege and successful capture of what at that time was one of the strongest forts in America, and garrisoned with 16,000 men, by an army of from 25,000 to 27,000, unprotected by earthworks, he ought also to be dissatisfied with the assailants in nine-tenths of all the successful historic sieges and assaults on record—for in them the odds were not greater.

The crisis of the siege was the eventful Saturday morning when Pillow and Buckner moved all their forces to break through the Union lines and open the Wynn's Ferry road as a line of retreat. So tremendous was the shock, that for some hours the issue was left in doubt. It was Gen. Grant himself who brought order out of chaos. He saw that it was a moment for pertinacity and energy to him. He threw forward every available man. In his own words, "I saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front. I took the opportunity, and ordered an advance along the whole line." Some of the most noteworthy traits in Gen. Grant's character, his persistency and his steady and calm judgment at the crisis of battle, were evinced on this, his first great field. The flight of Pillow and Floyd and the surrender of Buckner followed, as effect follows cause. It is rather an ungenerous part, therefore, to pretend that there was nothing in the battle at Fort Donelson before the reply which summed up its splendid result—"unconditional surrender."

Emigrant Passengers.

We hope that Congress will find time to consider at once the recommendations which have just been made by the Secretary of the Treasury for an amendment of the laws applying to emigrant vessels. The recent terrible cases of mortality on board this class of ships have been the direct result of a criminal disregard of the laws of health by overcrowding, bad ventilation, unwholesome food and lack of medical attendance. In all these respects the vessels of our own country are superior to those of other nations, as we are not entirely destitute of laws governing the passenger traffic. But there is still room for improvement, not only in the particulars we have enumerated, but especially in regard to the hardships which female emigrants suffer from want of privacy, and in the matter of their powerlessness against criminal outrages at the hands of an unrestrained crew. The crimes of seamen in this respect have long been notorious, and hitherto they have wholly escaped punishment. Such offenders should be made to understand that the penalty is certain.

Simultaneously with the introduction of this question in Congress, the necessity of adopting reforms in the management of the emigrant passenger traffic has forced itself upon the attention of the Prussian Government. Count Bismarck has been aroused to the point of taking preventive measures by the appalling case of the Prussian ship *Leibnitz*, whose passengers were more than decimated by ill-treatment arising from the cupidity of the owners. It is proposed by the Prussian Government to establish at all the German ports a Board of Federal officers to examine into the condition of vessels leaving for America, and require that the passengers are suitably accommodated and provided for. We trust that not much time will elapse before the reforms which have been so long demanded, and which now seem on the eve of being granted, are in full operation and producing good results.

The Progress of the Abyssinian Expedition.

It is still difficult to ascertain the real nature of the British prospects in Abyssinia. The anticipated difficulties from climate, country and want of water seem to have been considerably exaggerated, but on the other hand the certainty that the expedition will probably have to contend against them for twice as long as was expected, is a serious consideration. On the score of safety as well as economy, the English interest is to push the affair through as rapidly as possible, and to leave a country where every delay adds enormously to expenditure, and prolongs the exposure of the force to all kinds of unknown risks from disease. But it is a great mistake to estimate the future progress of the expedition in the interior by the distance already accomplished. The operations hitherto have really been confined to establishing a secure base, or rather a series of bases, for future and more daring movements. The hope and reasonable expectation of the English is that even if they do not receive assistance from rebel chieftains, they will certainly not have to fight the entire Abyssinian population. But it is still necessary, in common prudence, to make preparations on the assumption that such a contingency may occur, and every mile of slow but safe advance, well guarded in the rear by strong military posts, renders the ultimate safety and success of a flying column more assured. Of course there has been some mismanagement in the land transport and commissariat departments, but to no very serious extent. People who, like some of the English papers, seem to have expected that the troops would have been furnished with a change of clothes for every variation of five degrees in temperature, are not to be trusted altogether in their stories of "blunders."

As far as we yet know, there is nothing really of a gloomy nature in the English prospects. The attitude of Egypt has unquestionably done harm, but England will doubtless exercise a gentle pressure on her unwelcome ally if Egyptian troops refuse to retire. Their presence is dangerous to the expedition in the last degree, and if prolonged would probably convert every Abyssinian into a soldier in the ranks of Theodore. The enterprising Viceroy of Egypt is, no doubt, very anxious to open Abyssinia as a market for the numerous manufactures of which he is the monopolist, and to attain a cheap supply of slaves, and the opportunity seems a good one for him to accomplish these objects easily, and at the same time to show a disinterested friendship for England. But as the most prominent feature in Abyssinian Christianity is hatred of the Moslem, and the great national bond of union is hatred of Egypt in particular, the friendly attitude of the latter Power is naturally somewhat inopportune. By last accounts it would seem that the Viceroy's heart had been hardened, and that he had refused to recall his troops; but we have no doubt that England will find means of ridding herself of this modern "plague of Egypt."

A New Way to Acquire Real Estate.

A case which was reported in our law columns a day or two since, developes a new and ingenious mode of getting possession of real estate, which, if it succeeds in obtaining the approval of the higher courts, will dispense with the necessity of homestead laws, free farms and "land for the landless" companies, enabling every man who has the good luck to be in favor with the Street Commissioner to acquire all the real estate he needs, without fee or reward.

In the case alluded to, a man took a lease of a building, and during his occupancy obtained permission from the Street Commissioner to construct a vault under the street and sidewalk in front of the building. On the expiration of the lease he refused to surrender the vault, claiming that it was his property, inasmuch as the privilege of constructing the same was granted by the Corporation to him personally, and not to the owner of the leased premises. This view of the law, it seems, has been once sustained by the General Term of the Superior Court, which reversed the verdict of the jury, giving possession of the vault to the landlord, and sent the case back for a new trial. Neither the new jury nor the Judge before whom the new trial was had, could be made to see the justice of the tenant's claim to the vault, and the verdict of the first jury was repeated with increased damages against the tenant.

The absurdity of the tenant's claim was made vividly apparent to the jury by the opposing counsel, who presented the supposititious case of a tenant obtaining permission from the Corporation to encroach upon the sidewalk by the erection of a stoop in front of the street door. When the lease expired he could claim the stoop as his own, and occupy it as a peanut stand.

It will be a consolation to that class of our population who may be disposed to avail themselves of this new mode of acquiring real property to know that the plucky tenant who originated the idea is not going to give it up so, but will now carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Real estate owners and peanut venders will watch with interest for the final decision.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was a painful sight to see yesterday five or six hundred persons of both sexes and all ages crowding the doors of the Soldiers' Relief Bureau to receive a scanty supply of provisions which were dispensed in honor of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and struggling with each other in their efforts to obtain the charity. Benevolence of this kind, in accordance with the command "do not your alms before men," and in compliance with the dictates of good taste, should be carried out with as little *show* as possible, and in this particular case it ought to have been quietly bestowed. The distribution might have been made in a large room, and ought to have taken place early in the morning. The proceedings yesterday reflect no credit upon those who managed them, although we would not detract an iota from the praise which is due the worthy gentlemen who made up the fund which was thus expended.

The light of the legal luminaries at the Tombs is occasionally obscured by something—perhaps by the Egyptian darkness of the locality. It is, however, noticeable that these eclipses only occur whenever the light would reveal the shortcomings of, and bring punishment upon, those offenders whose political creed is the same as that of the magistrates who preside at the courts which are held in these Cimmerian regions. This is peculiar, to say the least. The most recent instance of this sort of obscuration happened a day or two since when Justice Dowling gravely refused to take the testimony of a witness whose only disability was that he could not claim the proud honor of being a citizen of the United States, either by birth or adoption. The learned Judge took occasion to say that no person was competent to testify in his court, in any case involving the liberty of a citizen, who was not himself a citizen. This decision is certainly novel; and it strikes us as being dangerous as well, if it shall be established as a precedent to control the action of Police Justices or any other Justices. What would Justice Dowling do in the not unlikely case of the commission of a murder, witnessed only by a party of newly-arrived emigrants? Would he exclude their testimony because they are aliens and allow the murderer to go scot-free? We doubt that even he would act so absurdly unless the murderer belonged to the Democratic Party.

California, it is said, just now talks of setting up for herself—or something like it—for we did not exactly catch the sound; which was indeed more of a mutterance than an utterance. Let her wait till the iron horses now moving simultaneously from the East and from the West, shall meet, somewhat like "Bertram's might and Bertram's right," in the space between the Nevada and the Sierra Madre range; and then there will be more arguments against her running away than she can readily answer. She is a great State—about four times the size of New-York—and her magnificent harvests of wheat, gold and wine have been drawing the admiration of the rest of mankind. To these she is now about adding another element of wealth, silk, which will enable her to boast of the four articles of commerce which have always been the richest and most historical among the nations of the world. She is about to have her groves of mulberry trees, and her millions of cocoon-spinners and feeders in the sun, tended no doubt, by these knowing Chinese who were the first to set up the silk manufacture, and who gave it, moreover, their own name; and in time the *alumni* and sophomores of her future University of Sacramento, growing eloquent over this great prosperity, will set forth, in their exercises, how she, their "sea-Cybele," wears the crowns of the four most genial deities of Olympus, to wit, Ceres and Mercury and Bacchus and Minerva;—and it will be all true enough, and a great fact, in spite of the paganism.

Mrs. Stanton of the *Revolution* says that some of the Congressmen at Washington are in favor of giving the voting privilege to women who own property. This, if true, would seem to coincide with the current of English opinion just now; for the daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, Lady Gore Langton, has put her name at the head of a petition to Parliament praying that married women and widows who pay rates should have votes. This document has the signatures of over 13,000 persons of both sexes—among the rest those of Lady Amberley, Mrs. Somerville, Mary Howitt, Charles Kingsley, the O'Donoghoe and Prof. Goldwin Smith; and the highest law officers are of opinion that women, having that property qualification, may vote at present. Mr. Chisholm Anstey shows from old records that they have often done so in past times—and that fact tells for a great deal in traditional old England. Baronesses in Austria can vote, and so can women in Sweden who possess property amounting to $500 a year. If these despotic old nations give women the vote for "money," a young, free and easy people may give it to them for "love"—or for nothing—and have done with it.

"Double, double, toil and trouble!" We on this Continent have no right to be sarcastic on the restlessness of those European peoples and potentates. We are just as bad in America—North, South, East and West. In this federal circle, we have our own terrible tinkering to do. The people of the Dominion are quarreling and menacing over their partnership, showing that there are two ways about it—and more than two ways. On the other hand, California, waxing fat, like Jeshurun, is anxious to kick somebody or something: for her Legislature has just moved that Congress be called on to annex British Columbia—honorably and quietly, if possible—but, at any rate, annex it. Then look at Mexico. One of her revolutionary leaders, named Lacedo, has just pronounced for a Republic of the Pacific, to be composed of the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California, and has invited the Governors of those States and Gens. Carvajal, Garza, Cortina and others to bear a hand. The old devil of disunion is again tearing that crazy body politic. Wild projects must have results in a wild country of turbulent antecedents and ragged elements. Mexico will go to pieces before long very probably, and our people will be for picking up some of them.

The terrible distress in East London is now alleged to be not in consequence of a want of work in the shipyards, as was at first supposed, but of the refusal of the artisans in those yards to do work at certain prices. Here we have the same old folly, of labor trying to cripple capital, and its blows recoiling upon itself. The Thames shipwrights refuse to work at 4s. 6d. a day; that is, over two dollars in gold—or two and a half of our currency. They even refused the offer of a ship to be immediately laid down at that rate for present relief—or their middle men and agents did for them. Meantime, the great reversal of shipbuilding prosperity, which followed the busy time of our rebellion, while by the obstinacy of workmen it yet keeps the Thames yards in idleness, in the North is over and done with. On the Clyde there are 115,000 tons of shipping in progress against 78,000 last year, and London orders are constantly being sent to the Clyde and the Tyne because of this foolish Thames combination. When will laborers and their advisers learn that the natural laws of demand and supply *will* regulate prices? Strikes and lockouts may succeed in injuring capital, but they never can benefit labor.

The Sultan of Turkey seems to have some understanding of his peculiar position and the demands of the age. A journal of Odessa states that the Padishah had a conversation recently with Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on the departure of that official for St. Petersburg, and expressed himself as very much disposed to recognize the rights of his Christian subjects, and especially those of Candia, who are still holding out against him in the difficult places of their mountain island. He seems to be aware that his rebels have been receiving encouragement, either directly or indirectly, from the Russians, and he evidently wishes to keep on good terms with the Czar. In the above-mentioned conversation Abdul Assiz stated that, while he was resolved to maintain his sovereignty over Candia, he would allow the island Council of the Elders, or the Senate, to manage all their domestic affairs. If that be a true report, we have here "a malignant and a turbaned Turk" who will do more for his "infidel" subjects than Queen Victoria or her Ministry are disposed to do for their fellow Christians of Ireland, for the Cretans will thus have their own parliament-house in College Green—or anywhere else they please. The "outside pressure" has done much in their case—the case of the Candians. It may have the same effect in other cases too.

Mr. Hunt, Under-Secretary of the English Treasury, has announced that it is the intention of the Government to purchase all the lines of telegraph in Great Britain. This is an interesting statement, not alone to those immediately concerned, but to thinkers everywhere, as showing the tendencies of modern social economy. These are tendencies to centralization. Writers on government policy are in the habit of denouncing that principle. But the logic of progress seems to justify it, and the world is inevitably coming to it. Wherever the plans, undertakings, and pursuits of men require a large effort and space, it is always more profitable to consolidate and centralize. Labor-cooperation has the centralizing principle. Sporadic individual effort gives way before united effort—"the individual withers and the *scheme* is more and more." Centralization, whether represented by societies or by men singly, will increase; for it represents economy, power, directness; and Governments will become more powerful than ever, since they have the readiest means of organizing those growing and importunate industries of men, which from manual are becoming machinal in every sense. Even in our own free-going country we are submitting to a great many "managements" which we sometimes are forced to expostulate with; and we have got the habit of taking a sort of single despot now and then—Mr. Vanderbilt, for instance.

Dr. Watts said (or, if he did not, he would have been exactly the man to say) something impressive about the influence of example. Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, without being at all a worthy disciple of Dr. Watts, or any other moralist, illustrates the influence of example in a way which should appeal to every Congressman. Unanimously expelled from the Georgia Convention for abusive language, this gentleman asked to have his sentence mitigated, saying, "Do not Mr. Brooks, Mr. Wood and other members of Congress sometimes say something in debate which is pronounced out of order by the Speaker, and when the gentlemen have ceased to be out of order they are allowed to proceed, and nothing more is said about it?" Here we have the secret, perhaps, of the abuse and the personal altercations in which the Southern Conventions sometimes indulge. The members would fain emulate Congress. Let them give over their useless ambition in this direction—it is the frog trying to swell himself to the ox. Like Bradley, he only bursts.

That poor Army bill of Napoleon's, which in itself was and is and will continue to be thoroughly unpopular throughout France, has been aggravated in its evil estimate among the people by the result of the Governmental prosecution of the ten Paris Journals which published unauthorized, though correct, reports of the debate upon it. The editors were each fined 1,000 francs, (with the option of six months' imprisonment!) and now they are cautiously but cleverly taking their revenge. The *Journal des Débats* says: "The Senate and the Corps Legislatif resumed their labors yesterday. This is all that prudence will permit us to say." The *Opinion Nationale* discusses the general question of the Baron Hausmann's desecration of the cemeteries, without mentioning the Chambers, where it had been debated, and then says: "If we are asked whence we have taken our arguments, we will say that they are very prevalent in a great city situate in 48° north latitude, which has no elected Municipal Council, and in which there is a Legislative Assembly which talks a great deal, but of which the public has no right to talk." And so they go, stinging, within the law, but awaiting a worthy opportunity to strike boldly.

OBITUARY.

Miss Marry Gannon, of Wallack's Theatre.

Mrs. George Stevenson, better known under her maiden name of Mary Gannon, died at her residence in this City, yesterday. Probably no *comédienne* on the modern American stage, enjoyed a better reputation both for natural ability and acquired talent. Miss Gannon was, we believe, of Irish birth and parentage, but first appeared upon the stage in this country. She played at the Bowery Theatre, in 1835, when only six years of age, and perseverd in the profession of which she was one of the brightest ornaments, until within a very few weeks of her death. She joined the company at Wallack's Theatre in the year 1855, and figured upon the playbills until quite recently. Her demise deprives the stage of the most efficient general comic actress known to its patrons and critics.

THEATRICAL.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes—Home and Foreign News.

"Rosedale" is shortly to be revived at Wallack's Theatre, with most of the original cast,—the exceptions being Miss Ettinge, as the lively damsel who sings Lord Bateman's song, in place of Miss Gannon, and Mrs. Jennings as *Lady Leigh*.

Mr. George Wood and Mr. Saml. Colville (who preceded Mr. Barney Williams in managing the Broadway Theatre) are said to have secured a lease of Banvard's Museum, and will take possession about May.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams concluded a long and successful engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last evening. They return to New-York on Monday, and will reappear at their own liberally managed and well-conducted theatre at the conclusion of Mr. Chanfrau's engagement.

The smart little Lotta transfers her laughing ways to the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next week, following "Under the Gaslight," which ended a four weeks' run on Saturday night. Toward the close of March, Lotta will appear at Pike's Opera House.

In Cincinnati Mr. Pike has just opened his new Music Hall, built on the site of his destroyed opera house. Like the previous place, the new hall of entertainment is upon the second story, and is in the rear of a building devoted to stores and offices of every peculiarity. Once entered, however, the hall presents a very elegant appearance. It seems to be scarcely as large as our Steinway Hall, and is decorated as tastefully as the interior of Irving Hall. It has two galleries and a stage built much like the platform at the latter place, which is portable and may be extended or reduced as is required. The floor is supplied with 850 numbered camps chairs with arms, and these may be removed very speedily and conveniently when the hale is used as a ball-room. Ole Bull gave a concert there on Thursday last.

The skating rinks and masquerades on the ice have nearly ruined theatrical business in the West for eight weeks past. In Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg those "skatorial" institutions have attracted all the crowds, and as the proprietors thereof have charged 50 cents admission to the sports, they have taken nearly all the money. These places are not called upon for the United States tax of two per cent. on gross receipts as other amusements are; and if Uncle Sam wonders why his revenue from the Western internal department this Winter and last was not as great as in years before, there's his answer. But common sense would like to know why, if certain smart speculators may take such sharp advantage of the skating fever, the Government shouldn't have its just share of the spoils? We submit the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means at Washington.

The "White Fawn" is a substantial success in Boston. A rhymed burlesque on the same subject and with the same title was produced in London, Dec. 26, but Palmer says the English author "borrowed" his title from the advertisements of the American piece.

Mr. E. L. Davenport is going in June to San Francisco, where he is engaged for four weeks. Mrs. D. P. Bowers also is going to California.

We hear through the theatrical agencies that Mr. Sothern contemplates returning to this country next season, and that Miss Lydia Thompson (*soubrette*) and Miss Kate Terry (*comedienne*) are under engagement to come to the United States. The gossip that Agnes Robertson will return (alone) is also repeated.

The latest piece of London theatrical scandal relates to a divorce which is about to take place between "the most famous of English light comedians and his last wife, whom he brought from America." Gossip continues: "The sharer of her crime is said to be a professor of music, of foreign descent, who has, until recently, been engaged as conductor at one of our principal theatres. He has fled to the Continent."

Mrs. Howard Paul is going to return to the stage proper. The parlor entertainments were not pecuniarily profitable. Mr. and Mrs. Paul lately gave a very brilliant ball to the artists of London.

Mr. Andrew Haliday, who wrote the sensational drama called "The Great City," has produced at the New Royalty Theatre, London, with success, a three-act comedy called "Daddy Gray." It was suggested by the Scottish ballad of "Robin Gray," and its theme is that of an old lover wooing a young lass, who has also a spry sweetheart that gets himself into all sorts of trouble.

Mr. Frank Drew was acting in Belfast, Ireland, on the 8th of February.

An English actor named Worboys sued the Northwestern Railway Company for damages for being hurt on their road and placed helpless for six months. He had been engaged by Mr. Sothern to go to Paris on the latter's trip last Summer, and the accident debarred him from sharing in the profits of that voyage. He only claimed £300, and the question with the defendants and the Court was whether his professional ability was worth the money, but Worboys brought up so many of the London critics, managers and authors, (Oxenford, Blanchard and Charles Mathews among the number,) to testify in his behalf, and their evidence was so decisive that he obtained a judgment of £500, to his own and everybody else's surprise. Curran's remark about the petit jury comes to the recollection in this case decidedly.

Batty, the well-known equestrian manager and proprietor of Astley's, London, is dead. He is said to have been a generous and kind-hearted man—praise that is not often given circus people.

In a case just tried in a London court testimony was given to the effect that when the Webb Sisters played "Cricket" at the Olympic of that city, not long ago, the largest "house" was £32, ($160 gold,) and the smallest £11 ($55 gold.)

Charles Dillon ("Belphegor" Dillon) has returned to England, and is announced at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Paul Bedford, a famous and long popular London comedian, is said to be unable to earn a crust, and is so weak and worn out as to be unable to mount a platform to act for a living. He depends on the charity of a professional chum for food and support.

Robert Heller, the Wizard, has appeared in London with success. He repeats, with but little local coloring, the witty, musical and magical entertainment that be gave in New-York.

Alexander Dumas has written a new comedy in four acts, called "Victorin and Victorine."

The roof and a portion of the front of a wooden theatre in Lancaster, England, was recently blown down. Only the stage and scenery was left standing. It was a large concern, and could seat 1,000 people.

The London *Era* states that Mme. Julia Barucci, well known in certain circles of Paris, has just brought an action against M. Marc Fournier, director of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, to recover damages under the following circumstances: She had hired for sixty francs a box for the performance of the 31st December, but, on proceeding to take possession of it on that evening, found that it was occupied by other persons, to whom it had also been let by mistake. The director offered to return the sixty francs, but refused to make any compensation for the inconvenience to which she had been subjected. He was now ordered to pay her, in addition to the price of the box, 100 francs as damages and the costs.

In a little book recently published in Paris, under the title of *Histoire Anecdotique de la Collaboration au Théatre*, M. Goizet tells an amusing anecdote of Scribe. One day a young man from the provinces came to Scribe with an introductory letter and a manuscript comedy. The dramatist received his visitor politely, and promised to read his work. A year passed, and the provincial, not having heard anything of the comedy, again went to Paris, and called on Scribe. The latter did not first recollect his visitor, but on being told the title of the play he referred to his notebook, and taking a manuscript out of a drawer asked the young author whether he could spare him an hour. The latter replied in the affirmative, upon which Scribe read to him his famous vaudeville, "La Chanoinesse," and asked him his opinion of it. The young man of course praised it enthusiastically; but recollecting the object of his visit, again asked about his manuscript, "Why, I have just read it to you," said Scribe; and seeing his visitor's astonishment, he added, "My Dear Sir, I found an idea in your play and made use of it; as ideas to me are everything, I shall announce that we are both authors of this piece."

TELEGRAMS.

FENIANISM.

Sentence of the Dublin Editors—Death of Casey.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Dublin *Nation*, who was recently convicted in that city for publishing seditious libels in his newspaper, has been sentenced by the Court to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. PIGOT, of the Dublin *Irishman*, who was tried and convicted on a like charge, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Both prisoners will be required on the expiration of the terms of their confinement to furnish security for their future good behavior.

CASEY, who was shot some time since by Capt. MACKAY, died at Cork to-day.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Press Bill—The Anniversary of Washington's Birthday in Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The bill for the regulation of the newspaper Press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The amendment for allowing the full publication of summaries of the Corps' debates was rejected this evening by a vote of 155 to 67.

The usual public ball in honor of the birthday of Gen. WASHINGTON did not occur this year. Gen. DIX, the American Minister, gives a grand *fete* this evening.

WASHINGTON.

National Democratic Committee—Weekly Financial Statement—Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The National Democratic Committee adjourned *sine die*, after naming New-York City as the place, and July 4 as the day for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. No distinction whatever was made in the Committee between members from loyal and rebel States, and the representatives in the National Convention are to consist of twice the number of Congressional Representatives to which each State is entitled by the last apportionment. In this resolution no allusion is made to excluded States. Eight States were not represented in the Committee, viz., California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the finances:

Receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division of the Treasury	$544,462

The shipments of fractional currency during the week were as follows:

Fractional currency to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
Fractional currency to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	200,000
National Banks and others	180,272
The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust as security for National Banks, for circulation	41,606,550
And for deposits of public moneys	37,877,950
National Bank notes issued during the week ending to-day	121,850
Total amount issued to date	306,404,491
From this is to be deducted the following:	
Mutilated bills returned	6,344,455
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer	389,860
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,670,176
National currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	303,400

The Second National Bank, of Dayton, Ohio, has ceased to become a depository of public moneys, and a financial agent of the United States.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Counterfeit Seven-thirty Treasury notes, of the denomination of $1,000, dated June 15, 1865, differing materially in the run of numbers within which those originally presented were included, are being forwarded to the Treasury Department asking conversion. The public are thereby notified that it will be for the interest of those holding Seven-thirty notes, as well as for that of the Government, that all notes of the issue of June 15, 1865, should be immediately forwarded to the Department for conversion.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. DOOLITTLE intended to address the Senate to-day on the House Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, but the Senate adjourned after a brief session, before the subject was reached in the regular order of business.

ASSISTANT CASHIER OF THE TREASURY.

Col. FRANK JONES, for a long time Chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the United States Treasury.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Nothing of importance was done in the Convention yesterday except the reconsideration of the eligibility of voters to the House and Senate. The report on the basis of representation was reconsidered, and so amended as to render all persons eligible to office at the first election under the Constitution.

An effort was made to have the State Capital removed to Atlanta. It was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

A motion to reconsider the action of yesterday was entertained in relation to the matter of representation.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to visit Washington and lay before Gen. GRANT and other functionaries the true condition of affairs in Mississippi; also to negotiate a loan of $100,000 to defray the expenses of the Convention, said loan to be paid by taxation, the faith of the State to be pledged for its redemption.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Convention declined to adjourn to-day in honor of the holiday. The question of suffrage was discussed until the adjournment, without coming to a vote.

The Radical County Convention here to-day nominated one negro and three whites for the Legislature. It was a slim affair, only about twenty or thirty whites participating.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Convention adjourned to-day in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Work progressed rapidly in the Convention today. Several ordinances and articles of the Constitution were adopted.

The franchise article provides that all male citizens twenty-one years of age shall vote at the first election, and for one year from the adoption of the Constitution only those registered under Congressional laws shall vote.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Convention met to-day, but no quorum being present, adjourned.

The Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Radical State Convention met at Jefferson City at 11 o'clock this morning. Lieut.-Gov. SMITH was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. JAMISON and Capt. COLBY temporary Secretaries. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials on Permanent Organization, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock. The question of negro suffrage will probably be presented and carried, and it is reported that the Convention will very likely instruct the delegates to be appointed to the National Convention to vote for Gen. GRANT.

Tennessee Radical State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Radical Convention to-day nominatad C. M. DONALDSON for Sheriff; Capt. MICHAEL WALSH, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, for Revenue Collector; Messrs. TRAVIS and WINDHAM, of the *Press* and *Times*, for Trustees, and A. B. SMITH (colored) for Jailor.

The "Improved Order of Red Men" celebrated the day by a grand parade and an oration by Col. L. M. SAMPLE.

MEXICO.

Gen. Diaz on Leave of Absence—Battle Between Regular Troops and Bandits—Romero as Minister of Finance.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. Gen. DIAZ has been granted an unlimited leave of absence in consequence of the accident which occurred to him at Oaxaca, and from which he is slowly recovering at the capital.

SANCHEZ NARVARRE has been thrown into prison, but the cause of his arrest has not been made public.

The Supreme Court of Mexico was opened on the 11th inst.

The weather at the capital was remarkably cold for the season.

The accounts from the colony of ex-Confederates at Tuxpan are favorable.

Eight Spaniards had been expelled from the capital as dangerous characters.

A battle had taken place at Huasco between the regular troops and a party of bandits. Twenty of the latter were killed.

Señor ROMERO, Minister of Finance, is organizing the finances. The debts of the French nation will be compromised. Mexico will not recognize the intervention of France.

The Government will send a minister to Italy.

The Incendiaries Again at Work—Destruction of the Union Elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The incendiaries who have been holding high carnival in this vicinity for a month past, in setting fire to barns, after firing four different tenements last evening, culminated their villainies by setting fire to the Union Elevator, which was burned to its foundation.

The bark *Wm. Treat*, lying in the slip in front of the elevator, had her rigging, masts and bulwarks considerably damaged. Had the wind been blowing at the time the destruction of valuable property would have been immense.

The elevator was owned by Hon. D. S. BENNETT and Messrs. SHERWOOD & Co. It was valued, together with the machinery, at $30,000, and insured for $13,750, principally in New-York companies.

The bark *Wm. Treat* was valued at $25,000, and is insured for $18,000 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford, and the Home and Hope Companies of Providence.

Loss by the Late Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The loss by the burning of GARFIELD's japanned ware and skate manufactory last night is stated this morning at $96,000. The building, which was valued at $16,000, was insured for $11,000. There was an insurance for $45,000 on the stock and machinery.

Grand Army of the Republic—Meeting on Shipboard—Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic Department of California met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part of the State. Col. JAMES CAL (?) was elected Department Commander for the ensuing year. The Convention eulogized the first general order issued by Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, the Grand Commander of the Order in the United States.

The bark *Maria Guisippina*, from Genoa *via* Montevideo, arrived to-day. The crew mutinied during the voyage from the latter port, and two sailors were killed by the first mate.

Business has been generally suspended to-day.

Mining stocks have advanced during the week, and a further rise is anticipated,

The following are the latest sales: Crown Point, $1,909; Ophir, $160; Chollar Potosi, $220; Yellow Jacket, $1,220; Gould and Curry, $700; Savage, $190; Kentucky, $290; Imperial, $270; Gold Hill Mill, $100; Overman, $200.

Another National Bank Suspended—The President's Appointment of Gen. Thomas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, was suspended yesterday.

The Kansas Legislature have accepted the invitation of the Pacific Railway Company to have a buffalo hunt on the 4th of March.

The Missouri River is open from St. Joseph to Brownsville, a short distance below Omaha. The navigation of the river will be, in a few days, resumed from its mouth to Omaha.

President JOHNSON's appointment of Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, has caused considerable excitement here. It will probably influence somewhat the action of the Republican State Convention at Jefferson City.

Railway Accident near Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 22.

A collision of two locomotive engines occurred on the Erie Railway, near this city, early this morning. A switch engine, which had been prepared for work, was left in its place with steam up, and while the engineer was away, it ran to the main track just as the morning way passenger train from Susquehanna was coming up. The two engines came together with a great crash. One was demolished, and the other was badly damaged. A brakeman named STURTEVANT was injured. The passengers are all safe.

Destructive Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The brick block corner of Prospect and Sheriff-streets, was burned this morning. The losses are as follows: PATTERSON's boarding house, $12,000, insured for $6,500; SPENCER, merchant tailor, loss $5,000, insured for $3,500; a confectionary establishment owned by two ladies, loss $2,000, insured.

About one hundred boarders were in the house at the time, most of whom lost all their clothing and furniture, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Several were let down from windows with ropes. One woman jumped from an upper window and was badly injured. Total loss, $75,000.

The Road-Trot between Empire State and Ivanhoe.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The horses *Empire State* and *Ivanhoe* started from the Charles River House, at Brighton, at 10:46 o'clock this morning to trot to this city for $1,000. *Empire State* won the race, arriving here at 1:10, having been two hours and twenty minutes on the road.

Political Excitement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

There has been great excitement here to-day over the Washington events. The newspaper offices were crowded until after dark.

The Democrats held a meeting here this evening, and were addressed by M. M. POMEROY.

The Union League will to-morrow raise a large flag, bearing the letters S. P. A., (Senate and People of America.)

Sumner to Stanton.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that Senator SUMNER sent the following brief note to Mr. STANTON on Friday afternoon:

SENATE CHAMBER, 21st Feb., '68.

Stick.

Ever sincerely yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Washington News in Richmond—Vacant Civil Offices.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The news from Washington to-day created intense excitement. The newspaper bulletins were crowded all day.

It is understood that Gen. SCHOFIELD will fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of the magistrates yesterday by appointing persons recommended by the City Council, who can take the iron-clad oath.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A Dull Holiday—Effect of the Cold Weather and the Washington News—Observances of the Day in the City and Elsewhere.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth was not celebrated in this City yesterday with the accustomed spirit. The absence of any military parade, with the exception of that of a solitary regiment, left a void in the celebration of the day to which our citizens have not been accustomed. It is true that business was generally suspended, but the absence of any special demonstrations was noticeable, and hardly to be accounted for. It might be, perhaps, that the action of Congress and the stirring events taking place at the Cap[illegible]erved to keep men's minds in too un[illegible]tion to think on minor matters, or it mi[illegible]our somewhat gloomy business prospect[illegible]ow over the celebration of the day, and [illegible]rendered our citizens indisposed to join in any special demonstrations.

The skies were as bright and cloudless as the most sanguine could desire; but a searching northwest wind rendered shawls and overcoats absolute necessities. The remarkable change in temperature from that of the previous day—about 35 degrees—made the weather appear colder than it actually was, and served to keep many people within doors. The mud and slush which filled the streets on the previous evening were, however, disposed of more effectually than Mr. WHITING could have done it in six months. During the afternoon the temperature moderated, and the streets were crowded with pleasure-seekers, bent on visiting the various theatres, at which *matinées* were held, all were well attended.

Business, both public and private, was generally suspended. A few retail stores were kept open on Broadway during the early part of the day, but were closed in the afternoon. A most liberal display of bunting was made from public and private buildings, and the shipping in the harbor was gaily decorated. In the evening many social gatherings were held, and the places of amusement were generally crowded.

Below we give an account of the celebration of the day in this City and neighborhood:

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

A choral service was held at Trinity Church at noon yesterday, previous to which Mr. AYLIFFE performed a number of national airs and hymns on the bells. The services consisted of the singing of the hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," and the *Te Deum Laudamus*, the reading of the ante-communion service, the Nicene creed, the performance of the twelfth mass, an offertory for the relief of our brethren in the South, and a prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant. The ante-communion service was intoned by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON; Rev. Dr. OGILBY read the epistle for the day, and Rev. Dr. VINTON the Gospel. The Nicene creed was sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ in the chancel.

Rev. Dr. VINTON then ascended the pulpit, and said that he stood before them to read the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. It was remarkable that WASHINGTON delivered this address on the 17th of September, 1796, which was also the anniversary of the adoption of that Federal Constitution which made us a nation. The day was also remarkable as being the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, which resulted in the restoration of the national life. And he (the speaker) would feel proud if this same 17th of September were also made a national holiday. Coming, as it would, between the 4th of July and this day, it would be a most appropriate day to give thanks to God for making and preserving us a nation. With these preliminary remarks, he would read that address—written in part, as it was said, by WASHINGTON's sincere friend, HAMILTON, whose remains lay in that churchyard, and whose monument was in that vestry-room. And it was a matter of thanksgiving that from year to year they could assemble to read that great document, which had been written by the immortal WASHINGTON for their political guidance.

After the reading of the address, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung, and the congregation was shortly afterwards dismissed with the benediction.

THE INSTITUTION OF REWARD FOR ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.

Three concerts were given at the Cooper Institute yesterday—forenoon, afternoon and evening, in behalf of the Institute of Reward for Orphans and Patriots, by about 1,000 children, the greater number of whom mourn the loss of fathers who fell in the late struggle to maintain the integrity of the United States Government against rebellion. The exercises consisted of declamations, recitations, solos, duets and choruses, mostly original and prepared for the occasion. The usual platform was covered by a capacious gallery on which the children were seated. The director was Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, and the calisthenics were conducted by Dr. DAVID W. MARTIN.

At intervals during the day addresses were made by Hon. E. D. Culver, Rev. H. D. Northrop, Col. Geo. A. Raymond, S. S. Randall, Esq., Hon. Israel S. Diehl, Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Rev. James B. Dunn, Hon. James A. Briggs, E. Z. C. Judson, and others.

Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute of Reward, whose labors are extensive but given gratuitously made several little speeches during the day. In one of them he revealed to the public the means by which he was enabled to volunteer all his services and to give to the Institute all the proceeds of his lectures on "Physiology" and "Hygiene." He said that many years ago his sister came to this City and taught school in Amity-street. That portion of her earnings which she did not need for her sustenance, she invested in Wisconsin bonds, which realized a handsome interest of twelve per cent., and from the funds thus accumulated she had left sufficient to maintain her brother during his lifetime, while he gave his time and efforts in imparting physiological knowledge to the people on either side of the Atlantic; so all who had been, or who might yet be benefitted by his services, would owe their thanks to that generous sister.

The programme of the concerts consisted of sixty different exercises, being twenty to each. Many of the children acquitted themselves very creditably, and the exercises of the class in calisthenics, after having received but six lessons, was not the least important feature of the occasion. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and portraits. The latter were of the late President LINCOLN, the late Dr. MOTT and Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. The audience, which included many of the immediate friends of the children and well-wishers of the institute, was very enthusiastic. The children were not very orderly, but then they were conscious that it was a holiday, and although it might have been desirable to have had thorough discipline maintained, it could hardly be expected that a thousand exuberant youthful spirits would sit quiet through three long sessions, especially when their refreshments, as announced by Dr. HOLTON, consisted of crackers and water. Under all the circumstances the children behaved admirably, and gave their friends a very nice celebration of the hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday.

The Institute of Reward is one the merits of which the friends of the orphans of patriots would do well to investigate and help. Its design is to provide a useful education in colleges all over the country, and to enable the youth thus provided for to embrace the opportunities afforded. The operations of the society are very simple and the cost for official help very trifling, as Dr. HOLTON does nearly all the work himself. It gives every college and other educational institution in the land an opportunity to aid in the work of assisting the orphans of soldiers of the Republic to help themselves in after life.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' RELIEF BUREAU.

In response to an appeal from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Bureau, some $600, or thereabouts, was subscribed by down-town merchants, wherewith to provide the needy families of soldiers in the City with material for a day or two's food, that they might have a good meal at least on Washington's Birthday. To carry out this, yesterday, the charity was dispensed at No. 139 Canal, the headquarters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Bureau, where some $600 worth of coffee, sugar, flour and bread, was distributed among about as many persons. The distribution began at 1 o'clock, at which hour the claimants had gathered in numbers. There was a great deal of noise, crushing and confusion around the entrance to the place, so ill-suited to its purpose—a miserable little store, about twenty feet by twelve. Three Policemen did their best to preserve order, not a very grateful task by any means. Many ill-clad women, unable to withstand the bitter blast that swept the street, however keen the bite of their poverty, went away with pinched faces and empty baskets. Those who obtained entrance, that is all who waited, obtained for each family; 1 pound of coffee, about 3 pounds of sugar, 3 loaves of bread, and 4 or 5 pounds of flour. Without a desire to lessen the value of the charity as far as the almoners themselves are concerned, it cannot but be said that the manner of distributing their bounty was far from creditable to whoever planned it. There was too much show about it. Begun at 1 o'clock in the day, in a crowded thoroughfare, the recipients paraded by way of advertisement in the street, when $25 would have paid the hire of a hall into which all entitled to receive the charity might have been admitted early in the morning, and dismissed quietly and unostentatiously within the hour.

THE MILITARY.

The Eleventh Regiment (Washington Rifles) made their annual parade yesterday in honor of the birth of WASHINGTON. The several companies assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. at the armory and after roll-call marched to Great Jones-street for regimental formation. Line was formed at 11:30 o'clock, the right resting on Lafayette-place, and after the usual ceremonies, commendably abbreviated owing to the intense cold, the regiment wheeled into column and took up their line of march down Broadway. The attendance of members was a full one, there being about 600 men under arms, and the fact proved the regiment to be under excellent discipline. The appearance of the command was a gratifying one, the uniforms being in good shape, and the marching excellent, the frost affording the men a decided footing. Col. HENRY LUX was in command. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the head of the column reached the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, after which the regiment continued its march up town, and were dismissed on reaching the armory.

The soiree dansante given by the Ninth Regiment last evening at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, was a superb affair. The rooms were handsomely decorated and the arrangements were on the most extensive scale, evincing great enterprise on the part of the various committees having the affair in charge. Despite the intense cold prevailing, the attendance was large and fashionable. Col. WILCOX, Col. LE'GAL, Col. EMMONS CLARK, and other distinguished officers in the National Guard, were present during the evening.

The dress parade, battalion drill and promenade concert given by the Seventy-first Regiment last night at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, was like all occasions of the kind with the American Guard, a perfect success. The room was crowded by the citizen friends of the command, who viewed the proceedings with interest. The ceremony of dress parade was neatly performed, after which the command was exercised by Lieut.-Col. HENRY ROCKAFELLAR in several movements in the school of the battalion, which were handsomely executed. This portion of the evening's programme was quite brief, when the men broke ranks, and the regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. DOWNING, gave the company present some delicious promenade music, the sweet strains whiling the time away until 11 o'clock, when the crowd dispersed. We noticed several leading officers of the First Division present on the floor.

The grand promenade concert given last night at Irving Hall by the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment proved a most decided success. The room was neatly decorated by regimental flags and streamers, and the attendance of the friends of the Twelfth was a large one. We noticed several handsome feminine toilettes present in the throng, while the number of military gentlemen gave the room quite a brilliant appearance. Among the guests present were Col. BRINKER, of the First Cavalry; Col. CARR and Major APPLETON, of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry; Col. LE GAL, of the Fifty-sixth, and others. The officers of the Twelfth vied with each other in attending to the comfort of those present, headed by Lieut.-Col. MCAFEE and Major HOWE. The programme of music was an extensive one, and was performed by the regimental band and orchestra, under the able direction of Bandmaster JOHN G. OTTO. At 10 o'clock the floor was cleared for a series of four dances, the "Lanciers," a schottische and quadrilles, all of which were executed before midnight, and the company broke up well satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

THE FIREWORKS.

Usually the pyrotechnic displays at the City Hall and other appointed places throughout the City on great holiday occasions, have been attended by large and enthusiastic crowds of spectators who hastened thither long before the time fixed for their commencement. This was not the case last evening. The air was intensely cold, and standing in the Park or on the streets was not by any means an inviting entertainment, not even with the prospect of seeing EDGE's best display of his brief timed "grand tableau." In the City Hall Park about two thousand persons, the major number of them being boys, assembled, having been stopped on they way home by the very lazy music of the band, which was more remarkably plaintive than people are accustomed listening to on such occasions. Of course a great deal of stamping of the feet was done in order to keep up the circulation—and the courage to stay through the uncertain programme and see the "big piece." "Yankee Doodle" was played as if it were a part of a cathedral service, and this cheerlessness was in keeping with the murmuring criticisms which were repeated again and again all through the crowd. An Irish woman, whose sayings had more real philosophy in them than those of the learned Common Council, insisted that it was "many a mouth'll go empty for this scatteration of the people's money;" and there were men, not a few, who had just as much sense as the practical woman whose oft-repeated saying is quoted above—men who did not hesitate to aver that the $15,000 spent in fireworks last evening was so much of the people's money sadly wasted, while families all over the City were suffering for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The coldness of the atmosphere may have tended somewhat to intensify the expressions of disgust and denunciation which were continually made during the exhibition, from the sending up of the first common-place rocket to the exhaustion of the now rather threadbare "Temple of Liberty." Calculations were entered into as to how many loaves of bread $15,000 would have furnished to the needy ones, who would have received them gladly, as all can testify who saw the wives and children of our soldiers clamoring for the charity dispensed in Canal-street yesterday. Some wondered if the Common Council would vote $15,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. And so they gossipped about what so much money might do while they stamped their cold feet on the ground, trying to be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Perhaps the most cogent thing said in the crowd was the rebuke given an impudent politician from the Fourth Ward, who had ventured upon saying that "fools should'nt be so hasty with their opinions;" the young man in question responded quick and rather snappishly: "I tell you, my boy, a man as don't have a very bad opinion of this arrangement is a fool." The three cheers which followed the very poor "flower-pot"-show at that moment were given for the young man, not for the "flower-pot."

The programme of the display was the same as in former years, to wit.: The Indian Palmetto, Golden Circle and Grecian Battery, Persian Rose, Cross of Peru, Yew-tree, Tribute to Ceres, Zania Peruvia, Saturn and Satellites, Star of America, Star of Independence, Golden Waterfall, Yankee Windmill, Passion Flower, Fairies' Frolic, and in conclusion a Grand Temple of Liberty, being the centre piece, occupying the front of the City Hall. In the centre of this piece, between the two middle columns, stood WASHINGTON, with his sword by his side; to his right Liberty, and to his left Justice, bearing in her hands the emblematic scales.

Like displays took place at the Battery, music by the Fourteenth Regiment band of Brooklyn; at Tompkins-square, music by Wannemacker's Band; Franklin-square, Madison-square, Bloomingdale Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, and Hammersley-square. In all these one thing suggested itself, that is the great need, when the thing is needed at all, for pyrotechnists to try their skill for the purpose of bringing out something that the people will not feel compelled to say they have seen before "many a time." The display, which commenced about twenty minutes before 7 o'clock, was over at 8 o'clock, much to the relief of all concerned, except, as some said, "the poor."

IN BROOKLYN

The day was passed in a very quiet manner. At 12 o'clock noon salutes were fired from Fort Green and the head of Meserole-street. From the City Hall, Court-house, Post-office, and other public buildings, as well as from private residences, the National, State and City flags were displayed, and by noon many of the stores on Fulton-street and other thoroughfares were closed. The day was not otherwise publicly observed and passed without the occurrence of any noteworthy event.

IN WILLIAMSBURG

A national salute was fired in honor of the day by order of the City Government, and very little business was transacted throughout the district. The principal feature of the celebration was the twenty-first annual ball of the Washington Association, which took place at Masonic Temple. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen kept possession of the ball-room from 9 o'clock on Friday evening until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the exception of an hour for dinner, and a more harmonious assemblage never graced the hall.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The day was observed in Jersey City by the suspension of business in public offices, &c., and a salute was fired, and the National banner everywhere displayed.

IN NEWARK.

In this city the day was celebrated by a general suspension of business, and a proclamation was issued by the Mayor to the citizens requesting them to join in the demonstrations, and commemorate the event by displaying the National colors. At sunrise a National salute was fired, and the church bells rang, a Federal salute was fired at noon at the Court-house, and in the evening at Lincoln Park. The Veteran Regiment and two regiments of the Rifle Corps, preceded by bands, marched from Military Park, through Park-place, Broad-street, Washington, Mulberry, and up Chestnut into Broad-street, and were there reviewed by Gen. RUNYON and dismissed.

The Observance Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's birthday here is not honored by any public demonstration, but the Custom-house, banks and many places of business are closed. A salute was fired, and the Seventh Regiment makes its anniversary parade.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The only public celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday was this evening by the Conservative Army and Navy Union. Col. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, formerly of New-York, recited an original poem, and Capt. FRANK GEISE read WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. Mr. KAGA delivered an original address. There were other exercises suited to the occasion.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday is celebrated here by the Maine Commandery of the Loyal League, in Granite Hall. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN presides. An oration was delivered by Gen. J. M. BROWN, of Portland, and a poem read by Gen. HORACE B. SARGENT, of Boston. Over two thousand persons are present.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. The public offices and banks were closed, flags were displayed from the shipping, newspaper, military offices and the offices of the foreign Consuls. Troops paraded and a salute was fired at noon.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

All business is suspended, and the day observed as a holiday.

Cold Weather Again.

The thermometer at 3 o'clock on Friday stood at 51 degrees Fahrenheit, at the same time yesterday at 16, or 35 degrees colder. This sudden change had a most chilling effect physical and mental. New-York shivered all over. The dry footing out of doors tempted many to the streets, but the fair ones who did not suddenly disappear within the gapping doors of the theatres, remained but long enough to snuff the morning air and turn to hug their homes again. The stern sex, let loose from business duties by the holiday, who ventured beyond the pleasant limits of the home circle, and who were not self-denying to the utmost—doing penance for past sins by freezing in the open air—took in much fuel as they passed along. Male pedestrians were evidently not on time yesterday, or if they made it it was done by rapid progress between many stopping places.

On no day of the now closing Winter was the cold more severely or generally felt. Many were very much colder, but this one, coming at the heels of one warm enough to suggest the purchase of camphor and the putting away of overcoats, seemed to search the body through and through, and all but freeze the vital current.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company has obtained from the Belgian Government an advantageous contract for transporting the mails once a week between the United States and Antwerp. The contract covers a term of ten years, and mail-bags are to be made up for Prussia, Austria, Italy, Russia, Switzerland and The Netherlands *via* Antwerp. The steamers of this Company are released from all dues for lighthouses, buoys, pilots, dockage, &c., and they can sail under any flag. The Government of Belgium is to sell the tickets for passage from Antwerp to New-York at all the railroad stations in Belgium, and to arrange with all the railroads in Europe to have passage tickets for New-York sold in their depots free of cost to Company; the Company also having the right to sell in New-York through tickets to all the principal cities of Europe.

Explosions of Kerosene.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The number of serious accidents reported of late from the explosion of kerosene oil, so-called, is very liable to lead the public to conclude that the article is at best a very dangerous illuminator, while the fact is that pure refined petroleum (kerosene) of proper fire test, say not less than 110 degrees, (as provided by act of Congress,) is really not explosive, for the reason that the light substances contained in the crude article and known as benzine, naptha, gasoline, &c., must be extracted in the process of refining, to leave the kerosene product of a fire test of 110 degrees, under which the United States Inspector cannot brand or pass it.

It may be safely stated that all the explosions reported are attributable to the adulteration of the pure article. In order to sell a few cents per gallon lower than their neighbors and thus secure trade, many unprincipled persons are doubtless tempted to mix benzine or gasoline, (the only articles that will mix at all,) both very inflammable and explosive in their nature, and costing about one-half the price of oil. These light substances added reduce the fire test and renders the mixture more or less certain (according to quantity used) to explode when overheated or exposed to flame. I am not aware whether there is or not any statute against such adulteration or imposing a penalty; therefore, certainly there should be, and it ought to be rigidly enforced against all offenders. Retail dealers and consumers can protect themselves in a great measure by refusing to purchase an oil offered at a price below cost of production.

Pure oil is at present quoted in the daily papers at from 22 to 25 cents per gallon, (according to quality,) in bond, in round lots. The Internal Revenue tax is 20 cents per gallon, making the wholesale market value of free oil from 42 to 45 cents per gallon, and it should be *prima facia* evidence to all that wherever generally offered for less than the wholesale market value to small buyers, the article so offered must have been in some measure tampered with.

PETROLEUM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

Fire Insurance and its Abuses.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above heading, I have just read your very able editorial in to-day's issue of your paper, and beg of you to make some further remark on the subject, if you find it proper.

The insurance companies complain that they meet with such heavy losses from incendiarism that it reduces their profits to a very small per centage, and in some cases endangers the existence of one or the other company.

I would suggest, through your valuable journal, that they make it a rule to take the risk of insuring only such parties who are of good moral character and standing in society. On these principles every sound-thinking merchant sells his goods or parts with his money on time, or, plainer speaking, on credit.

Do the insurance companies consider it just to make the honest insurer pay for the dishonest one? They threaten to raise the rate of their premiums so that the honest customer pays for the dishonest one. Is that just? No. Most emphatically, *no*.

But they are so crazy about making money that they take all kinds of risks, and if they lose money through their greediness, they want to put the burden of their short-sightedness on the shoulders of the community at large.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES E. DODGE.

A Mistake Corrected.

We are requested by Mrs. ELLETT to state that the mention of her name in connection with "lady-lecturers" on Friday last was entirely a mistake. She has *never* "lectured," nor thought of doing so. She merely gave some recitations for a charitable purpose.

The Assault Upon the Editor of the Meriden Recorder.

Correspondence of the Hartford Post.

MERIDEN, Conn., Friday, Feb. 21.

A disgraceful affair occurred here yesterday, growing out of an insult, offered to FREDERICK DOUGLASS by the proprietor of the Meriden House some time ago. The distinguished colored orator, having an engagement to lecture in Meriden, took lodgings at the hotel, having just declined a polite invitation to accept the hospitalities of the Hon. CHARLES PARKER. The proprietor of the house, Mr. STEPHEN IVES, who is a Democrat of the ancient pro-slavery school, and for many years a resident of the South, took exception to Mr. DOUGLASS because he was "a nigger," and refused to allow him to eat at the public table. Mr. DOUGLASS, with his accustomed good sense and civility, instead of resenting the insult, declined for a second time to accept of private entertainment, and gave the landlord a lesson in politeness by remaining in the house. As was natural, the community generally felt a good deal of indignation over the proferred insult, and Mr. RIGGS, editor of the *Recorder*, denounced the conduct of Mr. IVES in severe terms, and many papers in various parts of the country did likewise.

Mr. IVES, irritated by these unfriendly criticisms, and the loss of patronage which followed, and, being, it is said, encouraged to violence by indiscreet friends of the Copperhead persuasion, sought Mr. RIGGS yesterday, while the latter was sitting in the private room of Postmaster MORGAN, and struck him three heavy blows square in the face, knocking him almost senseless upon the floor. The assault was without warning and was all done in a moment. Mr. IVES is a powerfully built man, while Mr. RIGGS is not at all of the bully style of make-up. But for the interference of by-standers, the assault would have been continued, as the assailant was evidently determined to inflict severe injury. The affair has caused great excitement and many of the boarders at the Meriden House, indignant over it, have left there; among them Rev. Mr. MURRAY and family. A criminal prosecution was at once instituted, and Mr. IVES was arrested this morning and taken before the Court. He was charged with a felonious assault. Desiring time to procure counsel, the Court adjourned the case to Monday next, bonds of $200 being required and furnished. Mr. RIGGS is not badly hurt to outward appearances, but had several severe blows upon his head and complains of internal injury. He is "up and doing," however.

A Brutal Murder in Colorado.

From the Central City (Col.) Times, Feb. 14.

A cold-blooded and brutal murder was committed on Tuesday night on West Plum Creek. JOHN HULL, an honest and industrious unmarried man, whose employment was in part wood-hauling, lived on West Plum Creek, about half a mile from neighbors. On Tuesday one CHARLES COLTS and an Italian named BILL stopped at the victim's house and asked for food, saying that they had no money. Food was given them, after which they departed. At about 8 o'clock that night, as HULL was sitting in his house, five shots were fired at him through the window and partly open door, all of which took effect. The alarm was immediately given, and as soon as possible a search was instituted for the ruffianly assassins. COLTS, who had previously obtained food under HULL's hospitable roof, was soon found and taken into custody. He confesses to having been present, but denies anything further. He says that himself and partner attempted to catch Mr. HULL's horses, but that they made such a noise that it alarmed Mr. HULL, and that his partner then shot him. He did not or could not give any information about the whereabouts of the other man.

Mr. Dickens Indignant.

Mr. DICKENS prefaced his first reading in Providence with the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before I begin my reading I beg your permission to depart from my usual custom, and to interpose a very few not very agreeable words. An hour or two ago I learned, with astonishment only to be equalled by my indignation, that a subordinate person in my employment, sent forward here to transact the preliminary business, (to which he is well accustomed,) had hazarded the amazing statement that his instructions were to sell no fewer than six tickets to any one purchaser. Allow me to assure you, on my personal faith and honor, that this statement has no foundation whatever; that the absurd injustice it would involve, if true, is opposed to the invariable business practice of my readings, both on your side of the Atlantic and on mine, and that I have instantly called the offender to a very strict account indeed.

The New-York Wood Hangings Company.

Artists and architects have long felt the want of some material that could be cut, molded, and adapted to the requirements of art, and to suit the most refined tastes. They have given their opinion that the new wood hangings meet this want.

They are cheaper than paper, and when put upon the wall present the appearance of solid wood finish.

By substituting these new hangings for the paper now used, each person can choose for the finish of any room oak, beech, birch, birds-eye-maple, mahogany, ash, whitewood, rosewood—in fact, any kind or color his taste may dictate. They are put on in the same manner as paper hangings, and with the same ease and rapidity. When oiled, varnished or shellacked they are as durable as solid wood.

In Boston, where these new wood hangings were first introduced, the demand for them is greater than the company can supply. The walls of the company's headquarters, No. 179 Broadway, are finished in a variety of these hangings, and the universal expression of the crowds who visit them is one of approbation.

The stock of the company has been nearly all taken, and the subscription books will be closed by Wednesday next.—*Evening Post.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Bunvard Hall is shortly to be torn down; ere the walls go in we advise those who wish to see the wonderful pictures by LEUTZE, CHAPPEL and others, illustrating the Pilgrim, to go at once or it will be too late to witness an incomparable entertainment.—*Advertisement.*

Eminent physicians recommend Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for throat and lung complaints.—*Advertisement.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Lowest Manufacturer's Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 37 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

GAGE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 22, GEORGE EDDY, infant son of P. J. and Annie A. Gage, aged 4 months and 17 days.

GREEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, Mrs. ANNA B. GREEN, aged 39 years and 2 months.

Funeral from Mansion House, Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRAUTEGEIN.—Suddenly and accidentally, on Thursday, Feb. 20, our beloved brother and brother-in-law, FREDERICK H. GRAUTEGEIN, in the 41st year of his age, a native of Wiesbaden.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 19 Amity-st., New-York, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS GRAUTEGEIN,
GEORGE WERNER,
WILLIAM WERNER.

LINGO.—On Friday, Feb. 21, Capt. WM. H. LINGO, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Edward Cruikshank, at Bayonne, N. J. A train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. for Saiterville, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

☞ Delaware papers please copy.

MAYNARD.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday evening, Feb. 21, SAMUEL H. MAYNARD, son of Samuel Maynard, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 24th inst., from the residence of his father, Clarkson-av., Flatbush, at 2 o'clock.

SAGE.—In Hackensack, on Saturday morning, Feb. 22, FRANCIS, youngest son of L. H. and Maria Sage.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) from the residence of his father, at 2½ o'clock.

SEAMAN.—On Seventh Day morning, second month, 22d, CAROLINE H., widow of the late Dr. Wm. Seaman, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, ANNA, wife of Horace Smith, Jr., aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, at No. 27 West 38th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

STEVENSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, at her residence, No. 131 East 27th-st., Mrs. GEORGE STEVENSON, (Miss Mary Gannon.)

☞ Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

WILEY.—On Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 6½ o'clock, ELLA GREGG WILEY, aged 5 years and 3 months, daughter of Geo. W. and Elmira Wiley.

Funeral services from residence on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican* please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRADY & CO.'s
NATIONAL
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY,
No. 352 PENNSYLVANIA-AV., WASHINGTON, D. C.
The most complete collection of Incidents of the War in the country, together with portraits of all the Distinguished Generals of the Army.
IMPERIAL AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
of the
President and Cabinet,
Senators, Members of Congress,
Judges of the Supreme Court,
and many other celebrities.
OUR
PICTURES ON PORCELAIN,
in Oil and Water Colors
are pronounced
THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
JAMES F. GIBSON.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

The following offices of the "Western Union Telegraph Company" will be held open TO-DAY (Sunday) for the delivery of messages received yesterday, which could not be delivered as usual on account of business places being closed:

General Office, No. 145 Broadway, all day and night.
St. Nicholas Hotel until noon.
Metropolitan Hotel until noon.
New-York Hotel until noon.
Fifth-avenue Hotel all day; evening 8 P. M.
Madison-square, near Broadway and 23d-st., until noon.
Brooklyn office, near corner Washington-st., Myrtle-av. and City Hall until noon, and 7 to 8 evening.

FURNITURE.
A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs.
Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 22d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 46TH-ST.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach a sermon to business men THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited. Also on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Baptisms afternoon at 2½, and evening 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, Mr. EARLE will hold farewell social meetings with children at 3½ P. M., and adults at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. WAYLAND S. HOYT on TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, each succeeding evening same hour.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—The hour of evening service has been changed from 7½ P. M. to 4 P. M. On SUNDAY, the 23d inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., at 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service, "Come unto Him," &c., from Handel's "Messiah."

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York Colored Young Men's Christian Association will be held at St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Annual sermon by Rev. JNO. PETERSON. Address by Rev. B. F. DECOSTA. Reading of annual report. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Public invited to attend.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sermon in afternoon by the Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, of the Church of the Transfiguration; morning by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., SABBATH, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Worth of Christianity in Temporal Things.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Children and the Childlike.* All welcome.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.—Hon. WARREN CHASE will lecture before this Association, at Masonic Hall, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 23, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

DR. C. STILES WILL HOLD A CIRCLE every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Those interested would do well to attend. Circle commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH lectures on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, ON SUNDAY, at 4 and at 8 o'clock P. M., in Dr. Cheever's Church, now Bunyan Hall, Union-square. Seats free. Come one; come all.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. FREEMAN CLARK will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 21. Morning service 10½; evening 7½.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st.—Open every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

AFTERNOON SERVICES WILL BE resumed in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., (Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, and continue till further notice. Morning services at 10½. Free seats. Lent services—WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., with lecture; 4 P. M.; FRIDAYS, 10 A. M., 7½ P. M., with lecture.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, whose aim is to aid the whole Church in the work of Evangelizing the masses, will hold their second public meeting in Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 23, in the church corner Lafayette and Clinton avs., (Dr. Buddington's,) at 7½ P. M. The meeting will be addressed by GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Rev. Drs. DURYEA, BUDINGTON, and others. No collection.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject: *The Human Nature of Jesus Christ.* His hereditary human life not miraculously changed and purified. His human nature like ours. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, University-place, corner 10th-st. Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and HENRY DAY, Esq., will take part in the services.

REUNION OF THE DUANE M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL, to be held SUNDAY, Feb. 23, in the Church, Hudson-st., near Spring. Sermon in the morning by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D. Afternoon session at 2 o'clock, to consist of singing by the school and addresses by Rev. JOHN PARKER, Mr. JOHN R. TERRY and others. All who were ever connected with the old school are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—BY REV. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Church on Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Responsibility of Young Men for the Immortality of their Influence on Society.* Young men cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*He Must Increase.* And Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

A SERMON COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF. Previous to the sermon a Prayer-meeting will be held in the lecture-room, to commence at 6 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, a Trance Medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Resurrection and The Atonement.* Mr. ANDERSON, the Spirit Artist, will give a parlor entertainment on the evening of the 27th February, at No. 204 East 46th-st., for the benefit of this Society. The public invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fourth lecture on *Geology and the Bible.* Subject—*Coal and Iron, Gold and Diamonds.* Galleries free.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening sermon. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. for one hour before sermon.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—With divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and discourse in the evening by Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., on *Evangelizing the City.*

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on *The Church of Our Father—a Plea for Worship and Word, for Fellowship and Culture*, in Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. ASH WEDNESDAY services at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, THURSDAY EVENINGS, during Lent, at same hour, with sermons by the different City clergy.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening, (7½ o'clock,)—*Destiny of Existing Political Systems in the Light of Prophecy.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. G. LYON, of the German Conference, formerly senior officer on the Staff of Major-Gen. SIGEL, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Brotherhood will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway. Sermon by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D.

SERVICES AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (Congregational,) in 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On next Sabbath evening the Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, will continue the series of lectures on *The Life of Christ.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. WILLIAM RUDDER, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING, CORNER Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Feb. 23, forenoon and afternoon preaching; afternoon by Sister BENSON. Come and help us in the name of the Lord. Come, sinner, come to Jesus.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.—TEMPORARY services in Harvard Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Morning prayer at 9½; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½; Evening service at 7½. Rev. S. REED and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC test circle this SUNDAY EVENING at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 100 12th-st., corner of 4th-av. None admitted after 8 o'clock. Private sittings daily.

A SINGULAR SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Children Trembling from the West.*—Hosea xi., 10.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. WM. POTTER, of London, England, and others. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on the now closing events of the Christian dispensation. Seats free. No collection.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be open for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, (Feb. 23,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BETHANY MISSION, CORNER OF BROADway and 86th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come with us and we will do you good.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—THERE will be ordination to the priesthood in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A discourse in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, in memory of George Washington.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. C. ESRAY; at 7½ P. M., Rev. G. S. HARE, before the Young Men Christian Association.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

G. C. ESRAY, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, will repeat his sermon on *The Emblematic Mountains*, at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 23d, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE—84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will deliver a free lecture TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., on *The Adirondacks.*

HALL OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Mr. ROBT. E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

REV. DR. TUTTLE, RECTOR OF St. Luke's Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., next Friday, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BAPTIST.—SERVICES AT BLOOMINGDALE Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; baptismal service in the evening. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening lecture at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, Chapel corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, morning at 10½, and evening at 7½.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Famine in East Prussia—Impressions of Two Journalists—Appalling Scenes of Misery—The Case of Deputy Twesten.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

Men form States and submit to laws which restrict their natural liberty, for the sake of the advantages offered them by association. Protection for life and property is the least which every member of a State may justly exact from the Government; protection not only against the violence of man, but as far as possible against dangers springing from all causes, most particularly if these causes are beyond human calculation. Famines and epidemics, it is true, are not to be foreseen; but it is obvious that in such cases it is especially the duty of the Government to render prompt and liberal assistance, and that from reasons of mere prudence and calculation. A famine in a whole province if left to its natural course may damage the interests of a State, by its consequences far more than a prompt appliance of ever so liberal means of relief could affect them. To abandon the population of a province visited by a famine almost exclusively to private charity is cruel, unjust, petty, and foolish, as experience teaches that in public calamities of this kind public charity is generally inexpedient; besides it is humiliating to receive one's rights as alms.

The Prussian province of East Prussia is now suffering from a terrible famine, which could not befall any civilized European State, and which is to be more wondered at in a country like Prussia, which in so many respects may be called deservedly a model country. I might easily trace the causes of the possibility of such calamity to the source of a despotic government, and prove that just such a government is obliged more than any other to do all in its power to render prompt and liberal aid to the suffering, but I will restrict myself to the immediate cause of this famine and to the most miserable behavior of the Prussian Government in regard to it. The chief cause of the visitation is the bad harvest which was gathered in last year. East Prussia is a very level country. In its whole area there are only two hills, not higher than steeples, to be found. Lakes are numerous. The banks of the rivers are very low, and as East Prussia is a very cold province, immense quantities of snow fall every year. In that country, Spring often comes very suddenly. On Monday, one may cross the icebound rivers, and at the end of the week see grass spring up and hear the skylarks warbling their song. Inundations have been of almost annual occurrence, and they do the more damage as there is no province in the Prussian monarchy which has been more shamefully neglected by the Government than East Prussia. This seems particularly astonishing when we recollect that it is the cradle of Prussian royalty, and has given to the King his title, and to the monarchy its name. Its loyalty being unquestionable, there was no need of winning it over by gifts, such as were set apart for new provinces. I even remember the time when in East Prussia there was but one single turnpike road running from Gumbinnen to Insterburg, a distance of about twenty English miles, and that in a country where, on account of the dampness, the roads are usually in a wretched condition. For the embankment of the rivers and for drainage in general has been done nothing. This neglect wrought at length upon the feelings of the inhabitants. They commenced to doubt the excellence of the Government and of monarchical institutions in general. The new liberal ideas of 1848 found a fertile soil in the hearts of the neglected inhabitants, and the inaction of the Government resulted in the election to the Landtag of men who would fearlessly stand up for the neglected Province. The Government resented this particularly, inasmuch as the passive submission of East Prussia was considered secure for all time. As a consequence, East Prussia was treated very harshly, and was disliked and distrusted more than she would have been had she resisted the despotic aspirations of the Government, together with her sister Provinces. Instead of gaining the good will of the people by lending an ear to their just complaints, the whole petty machinery of despotism was set to work to suppress the progress of liberal ideas. This rancor against East Prussia is the chief motive for the shameful behavior of the Government in the present distress of that unfortunate Province.

In a previous letter I mentioned the immediate causes of the present famine. A heavy fall of snow in the last Winter caused inundations of a magnitude unusual even in Prussia, and destroyed the crop. Farmers who sowed twelve hundred bushels of corn harvested only one thousand bushels. The proportion of potatoes was about the same. The consequences were obvious. For want of seed more than one-third of the already cultivated land remained untilled in the Autumn. Everybody kept as little corn as possible to meet the wants of the Winter, and most people are already destitute of the article. The cattle have no feed, for even the meadows suffered by the water, and they have to be killed. Even the hope of a harvest from the seed sown in Autumn is gone, as the insufficiently sown fields have been again inundated this Winter, and must remain unsown, there being no seed corn left. The misery is general and appalling.

These circumstances were not unknown to the Government. Though the chiefs of the districts, the "Landraethe" were principally engaged in managing the elections, some of them did at least their duty so far as to report the threatening state of affairs to the chief of the province, President MAURACH, at Koenigsberg. He, for his part, already had reported in October to the Secretary of the Interior. But unfortunately the Secretary is one of those blockheads whom I have alluded to so frequently as opposing Count BISMARCK, who is, it is true, an aristocrat, but a wise statesman with extended views, who knows how to make his ideas subordinate to the requirements of the age. VON DER LIPPE was gotten rid of, but Count EULENBERG is still at the head of the Department of the Interior, and continues to govern according to the petty principles of the political catechism of the Prussian Government before the glorious year 1866. He has been in his place since 1862, when the conflict between the Government and the Chamber was at its height. The thunder-storm of 1866, which purified the ideas of many aristocrats, did not exert any beneficial influences upon his dull intellect. He jogs on constantly at his old pace, and only recently boasted in the House that he had worked effectively to keep down the Liberal Party. You can as readily expect a donkey to keep up with a race-horse, as to demand from Count EULENBERG liberal and practical measures. Instead of heeding the warnings coming in Autumn from East Prussia, this aristocratic worthy directed the conservative papers to deny all reports about the distress in East Prussia, and to represent them as lies or exaggerations disseminated for political purposes by the Liberal Party. The result was that the evil had full time to increase, and now it has become so gigantic as to strike all Germany with horror. The Government—or rather Count EULENBERG—cannot deny any longer its existence, and general indignation has compelled him to take some measures against it. But what measures? Just such as might be expected from a man who still boasts in 1868 that he has put down the Liberal Party! The same Government that pays twenty millions to a despot because the conquering King shed a tear when compelled to wring his crowned neck, the Government that asks the people for an additional trifle of a million a year for the poor King of Prussia, grants to the miserable starving Prussian subject of East Prussia a loan of 200,000 thalers without interest for three years, upon condition that the heads of the communes bind themselves to repay this enormous sum,—though many of them are at present as great paupers as the rest.

When you will have read the reports concerning the state of things in East Prussia you will, perhaps, feel the same indignation which I felt at such shameless conduct as was persevered in by Count EULENBERG. There is not a question that thousands and millions of thalers would be required to save the population of the province. It is not sufficient to procure work for the people there, for they are already past work; they are not strong enough to do anything, and the greater part of them ought to be warmed and fed for several months. The Government District of Gumbinnen is the most afflicted, for there the harvest was an entire failure. This district contains 1,600 towns and villages, and about 100,000 persons who are utterly destitute. These would have to be maintained until next harvest, that is to say during seven months. According to a calculation before me this might be done at the rate of 14 thalers a head. You will agree that this is a very moderate calculation, calling for only two dollars a month for each person, but even at this low rate 1,400,000 thalers would be needed. There ought to be camps, as we have had during the war, and in each of them large, well warmed sheds; arrangements for cooking should be made, tools and provisions brought there from the magazines of the Government. Such things, however, do not even enter the mind of the aristocratic Secretary of the Interior, for these 100,000 persons are in his eyes a rabble infected with liberal ideas; perhaps, he thinks, the sooner the State gets rid of them the better. Private charity is utterly inadequate to alleviate the misery, for a monarchical or rather despotic government does not make a population rich. The Prussian people are in general poor, at least in comparison to Americans, and have not much money saved. Several committees of relief have been formed, but even the most prosperous of them—those in the District of Gumbinnen—received during three weeks only 32,000 thalers. Supposing the contributions to continue at the same rate, which, however, is not to be expected, the whole sum would only reach during seven months 250,000 thalers, or only about one-fifth of the sum required to save one of the three categories of people which are threatened with death from starvation. I was last night in company with the proprietor and the editor of the *Staatsburger Zeitung*, who returned from their tour of inspection in East Prussia. As they were puzzled by the impudent denials of the distress published by the Government papers, they decided on judging for themselves. Their statements are heartrending. They say that the descriptions which came from East Prussia, and which were either suppressed or declared to be vile exaggerations by the conservative Press, were more than moderate, as the misery was infinitely greater, and, in fact, as appalling as could possibly be imagined. They divide the sufferers into three classes: First, the small farmers, who may be able to live until the next harvest; second, the farmers' laborers who either live with them or work for daily wages. They had formerly at least board with the farmers; but as these have not food enough for their own families even, they have neither work nor food, and must absolutely starve with their families if not supported otherwise. The third category comprises the small trades people in the towns. They are all now without work, and make shift as best they can for the present, as they are respectable people and ashamed to beg; but their misery increases each day.

The two gentlemen above-mentioned traveled on Jan. 21 from Gumbinnen to Pilkallen, a little town not many miles from the Russian frontier. They say in regard to the villages which they visited:

> "They lay before us like the forsaken dwellings of a gipsy tribe, and reminded us of a cemetery by their lonely and forsaken aspect. There was not to be discovered a single token of the usual village life. Outside the huts there was not a shed to be found, nor less a tree; for every piece of wood had been used for firewood. The huts themselves were built of mud and covered with straw, and seemed to be scarcely fit for cattle, still less for human beings. Here and there even the roof of straw had been partly removed to make a litter for the cow, which the proprietor has managed to keep alive. The partially covered part of the hut is occupied by men and cattle. On entering abodes of this kind one would not think it possible that men could live there. The barking of dogs does not welcome you, for these poor animals have been killed and eaten long since. Neither do you hear the crowing of the cock, for he and his wives are gone with the dogs. No human being is to be seen in the streets nor even at the windows; and as even at dinner-time no chimney is smoking, one would think the village forsaken. On entering more than twenty such huts in one village, we discovered that they were tenanted. We found persons of both sexes and all ages, mostly skeletons; even the children bore deep despair or stupid torpidity in their faces. A few men and women were spinning oakum, furnished them by one of the Committees, by doing which a whole family may earn three or four cents in currency a day. The floor was our mother earth, frequently soaked with water to such a degree that the barefooted children stood in it up to their ankles, and that, in holes without a fire, at a temperature several degrees below zero. As the natural heat of the inmates is the only kind of heat, the window is carefully closed, and the air is truly pestilential. It is wonderful how men can exist in such an atmosphere, for it is more intolerable than that of a pigsty. In some of the places we found the people eating the soup furnished by the soup kitchens, established by the outlay of 200,000 thalers mentioned above. We could not discover in this gruel a trace of fat, and poor as it was its distribution was made with extreme parsimony. Only aged persons and children are entitled to it, and two children receive one pint a day. We saw a family consisting of seven members dilute this stuff with hot water to make it suffice for all of them. Not even a piece of bread is distributed with this soup."

A private committee in Gumbinnen gives out per head one-half pound of bread and a fair quantity of tolerably good soup. Other committees save from starvation only those persons who do not vote for liberal members. This reproach has been made to that association even which is presided over by the chief of the district, President MAURACH, himself.

The misery which those two gentlemen saw affected one of them so much that he wept like a child. They had taken money with them and gave as liberally as they could. Where they spent a thaler they made a happy family, for on that thaler they expected to live a month longer! In a village a poor despairing mother saw a hungry dog with a piece of carrion in its mouth. She ran resolutely after him, and when she had succeeded in conquering the coveted delicacy she fell in a kind of extacy on her knees and thanked God that He had sent her food for her poor children!

The worst is that this misery is only in its first stage; that private charity has partly been checked by the false representations of the Government papers, and that the official machinery of the Secretary of the Interior is so clumsy and slow that the greatest mischief will be done before His Excellency's stolid brain becomes impressed with the idea that something energetic must be done for East Prussia. Meanwhile the King, his master, is cursed in that Province for allowing so utterly worthless a man in his Cabinet. If the last spark of love for the King and his Government is extinguished in that old loyal Province, they may thank the aristocratic and conservative Count EULENBURG, whose subordinates feed the starving according to their votes.

The Americans are a big-hearted and noble nation, and must have compassion for the sufferings of their brethren even if these do not find "Yankee Doodle," admirable from a musical point of view. A dollar is not much to us, and there are many who do not care even for a couple of them. a man may sustain life for seven months with $2. Who will do a good act put a few greenbacks in an envelope addressing it Redaction des *Staatsburger Zeitung*, Berlin, Prussia?

The famine in East Prussia is the topic of all conversation in Berlin, and creates the greatest interest and sympathy: you will, therefore, excuse me if I have dwelt long upon that subject. A proprietor of an estate near Justerburg writes to the new Koenigsberg *Gazette*:

> "What little of health and vital power left to the poor people is now being exhausted with horrible speed by the continued rains and extensive inundations. Whole places are cut off from all communication and thousands are lying in their wet miserable dwellings, wrestling with hunger and sickness, and looking forward to inevitable death. In other parts of Germany the misery is also great, especially in Austrian Poland and in Russia on the frontier. Some say that the misery there equals and surpasses even that in the District of Gumbinnen. Similar news comes from North Africa, especially from Algiers, and I am quite astonished to hear that the philanthropic and human Government of the French Cæsar can tolerate such a state of affairs in a French province. The most moderate estimates set the number of the persons starved to death at 200,000? There must be a mistake somewhere. In Mascara the corpses of 41 Arabs, who had been starved to death, were picked up."

THE CASE OF DEPUTY TWESTEN.

I will not say a word about politics to-day, but must mention the lawsuit against Deputy TWESTEN, which was finally decided yesterday by the "Kammergericht," to which the latter had appealed against the decision of the City Court. The "Staatsanwalt" VON PLOTHO, appearing for the Crown, made a very poor speech. TWESTEN had been sentenced to two years imprisonment; the "Kammergericht" found mitigating circumstances, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, or to pay 300 thalers fine. Had it not been for the first decision of the Supreme Court, which must be respected by all courts, he would not have been punished at all.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The Views of the Canal-boat Interest on the Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one acquainted with the high-minded and intelligent author of the article which appeared in a recent issue of your paper relative to the Piers and Wharves bill of the Citizens' Association, will for a moment believe that he would intentionally present any question to the public in any other light than that which the facts warranted. Yet the light in which that article views so much of the bill as seeks to preserve the rights and privileges secured to the owners of canal-boats by existing laws is hardly justified by the facts, and is calculated to mislead the public.

In behalf of the "canal interest" I, therefore, ask a brief space in your columns for a reply to that portion of Mr. CRAVEN's article which assails this provision in the bill.

The following paragraph in the article forms the basis of his attack:

> "There is a large body of individuals at Albany, both in the Legislature and out of it, much interested in canal boats. They have succeeded in obtaining a law that such boats shall pay only a fraction of the rates of wharfage established for other vessels, and also a law that any wharves or piers belonging to private owners may be designated to be used exclusively by such boats."

I have looked carefully through the statutes of this State to see how far these statements are borne out by the history of legislation, and the only act which I have been able to find establishing rates of wharfage on canal-boats was passed in 1813. The rates upon other vessels were increased in 1860; but the law authorizing the increase expressly declared that it should not apply to canal-boats. This is the only legislation I can find upon the subject, and it does not show that the owners of these boats have been able to secure the passage of a law that "such boats shall pay only a fraction of the rates of wharfage established for other vessels," but simply that they have been able to prevent an increase of the rates imposed upon this class of boats. I submit that they were fully justified in preventing that increase for the following among other reasons:

First—The rates of wharfage now imposed by law upon canal-boats could not be increased without imposing a serious burden upon a class of commerce which is already taxed so heavily, directly and indirectly, as to very materially retard its prosperity.

Second—Considered with reference to the length of time a canal-boat usually occupies a berth; the large number of arrivals annually; the constant changes and the systems of half wharfage to which they are subject, the rates imposed upon them under existing laws are fully equal to those charged upon larger vessels.

Third—The miserable wharf accommodations that are provided do not justify an increase in the rates of wharfage.

Now, what right has the pier or wharf owner to complain at this exemption of canal-boats from an increase in the rates of wharfage? He derived his right to erect his wharf and receive wharfage from legislative authority. What he owns is not private property to be devoted to private uses. It is merely a franchise conferred upon him for the public benefit, and is just as much subject to legislative control as any other franchise. When it was bestowed, it was accepted without any stipulation that the Legislature should not diminish the income to be derived from its use, or should not control that use in whatever manner it deemed beneficial to commerce.

These propositions are established by numerous decisions of our courts, and they dispose of the other branch of Mr. CRAVEN's objections to which I have referred, namely, that relating to the exclusive use of certain piers and wharves by canal-boats. This exclusive use, however, is not given to the extent which his statement would lead one to infer, as will be seen by a reference to the statutes upon which it is based. The act of 1857, which was the first statute setting apart any portion of the harbor for the use of canal-boats, merely declared that the waters of the East River adjacent to the wharves from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the east side of Pier No. 9, should be set apart during certain portions of the year for the use of those boats, when they were required for that purpose. The provisions of this act were substantially incorporated into the Harbor Master act of 1862, and the district thus set apart was enlarged by an act passed in 1867 extending it to the west side of pier No. 10. These are the only acts which have been passed upon the subject, and neither of them prohibits the use of the waters in this district by other vessels when not required for canal-boats, and neither of them gives any exclusive use of the wharves to these boats, except so far as such use is incidental to the occupancy of the waters adjacent thereto.

The propriety of thus setting apart some portion of the waters of the harbor for the use of this class of vessels seems to me too obvious to admit of discussion. There has been legislation of this special character for steamboat lines and certain other classes of vessels, without complaint. If it is right that the State should protect them by conferring special privileges, it is certainly right that she should grant similar protection to the only class of commerce from which she derives any direct revenue.

From what I have already stated it will be seen that there is no analogy between the rights of a pier owner and the owner of a dwelling-house, and I do not think Mr. CRAVEN would have referred to the latter to illustrate the character of the Legislature to which he objects had he reflected a moment upon the difference between a franchise to be used for the public benefit and private property to be used for private purposes.

With these comments I leave it to the public to judge how far his criticisms upon this legislation are borne out by the facts. HENRY W. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—FEB. 22.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The following rules in Admiralty are hereby promulgated:

1. The calendar of admiralty causes shall hereafter be permanent, the causes being renumbered every January. Notices of trial shall be notices of four days, and for the first Tuesday of the term, and shall not be required except when a cause shall be placed upon such calendar.

2. A calendar shall be made up by the clerk before the next March Term. The causes in which either party shall file a note of issue on or before the Thursday before the opening of the March Term, containing the date of the issue, shall be placed on the calendar according to the date of the issues. Thereafter causes shall be placed on the calendar by the clerk in the order in which notes of issue shall be filed by either party.

3. Causes may be generally reserved or set down for any particular day in term, except Saturdays, by consent of parties; but no cause shall be so reserved or set down after the same shall be placed upon the day calendar, except upon the order of Court. When a cause shall be called in its order upon the day calendar without being tried, the same shall go to the foot of the calendar, and the issue shall thereafter be of that date, unless otherwise ordered by the Court at the time of being passed.

4. There shall be a day calendar prepared which shall be posted in one or more conspicuous places in the building in which the court-room is situated by 3 o'clock of the day previous, (excluding Saturday,) and no more than seven causes shall be placed upon the day calendar for any one day, and they shall be placed upon such day calendar according to the dates of their several issues.

5. A cause generally reserved may, by order of the Court, upon application and upon notice of two days be placed upon the day calendar for trial for any day which the Court, upon such application shall direct, (subject to the provisions of Rule IV.) and not to be tried before its issue, it shall be entitled to be called upon such calendar, except that the Court may by special and peculiar reasons give a cause the preference, and also except that actions for seaman's wages, and for salvage and actions when the property shall actually be in the custody of the Marshall, shall have the preference, and shall be placed upon the calendar with such preference, upon any day the Court shall, upon application, direct.

6. Causes called on the day calendar may, for cause shown, be set down for a later day in term, or marked off for the term without prejudice, and causes which so go off for the term, without prejudice, shall take their places in order at the head of the calendar for the next term.

7. When a cause that has been generally reserved is put on the day-calendar, the clerk shall receive the usual fee for filing a note of issue.

8. All rules and parts of rules heretofore adopted by this Court, not consistent with the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following order has been issued in regard to cases in bankruptcy:

That a special jury be summoned in March for the purpose of trying bankruptcy cases only commencing on the first Tuesday of that month.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The motions in the several actions pending were brought on to-day in the Supreme Court. The litigation, as our readers have already learned from the reports published from day to day in the TIMES, has become a very complicated one. In the first place there are six or eight distinct actions. There is first the suit of James Fisk, Jr., Wm. Belden and Wm. B. Bradford *vs.* The Railroad Company named, and John F. Tracy, Chas. W. Durant, Thomas T. Sturges, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas C. Durant, Francis H. Tows, Oliver Charlick, Clark Durant, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and N. B. Curtis. This was the original action. Subsequently a supplemental action was commenced by the same plaintiffs against the defendants named above, and also bringing in Edwin W. Dunham, the Corn Exchange Bank, Harvey Fisk and Alfrederick S. Hatch as defendants. The next suit is brought by Rufus Hatch on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the Corporation against the same railroad company, John F. Tracy, C. W. Durant, Thos. T. Sturges, David Dows, N. B. Curtis, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas C. Durant, F. H. Tows, Oliver Charlick, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and Clark Durant. The same plaintiffs afterward instituted a supplemental action against the defendants last-named and Edward W. Dunham. Then comes the action of Wm. Belden against the same defendants and the Corn Exchange Bank, Harvey Fisk, A. S. Hatch, Luther C. Clark, Geo. C. Clark, Harry E. Dodge and John D. Maxwell. Finally, there is the action of Edward R. Fanshawe on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the Corporation defendants against the Company, John F. Tracy, Thos. C. Durant, Chas. W. Durant, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas T. Sturges, F. H. Tows, N. B. Curtis, Oliver Charlick, Clark Durant, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and E. W. Dunham. Thus it will be seen that there are six distinct actions pending, and in these six actions there were a few days since seven motions pending. Some of the minor motions, such as the one to transfer the actions from the State Court to the United States Circuit, and the motion to stay proceedings until an appeal can be taken to the General Term, have already been determined.

The motions to-day are for an attachment against certain witnesses who, as alleged, refuse to answer certain questions before the referee; for the continuance of the injunction and an accounting for the proceeds of the sale of 49,000 shares of the alleged illegal issue of stock, and also for an order that a receiver be appointed. The motions are contested with great zeal by some of the ablest counsel we have in the State.

The plaintiffs commenced by reading at length voluminous documents in the shape of affidavits, &c., a great proportion of which has already been published. On the motions hitherto made the defendants have been unable to present their side of the case. When counsel for Messrs. Hatch, Fisk and Belden and Edward Fanshawe had concluded the reading of the papers, the other side presented their affidavits as follows:

The joint affidavit of John F. Tracy and David Dows is to the effect that the Union Pacific Railroad Company's road runs from Omaha, on the Missouri River, in a westerly direction toward San Francisco, its intended westerly terminus. That such company is incorporated by an act of Congress, with an intended capital of one hundred millions of dollars. That its road is now completed and in operation for a distance of five hundred miles west from Omaha; and that the work of completing the residue is in active operation both at the easterly and westerly ends of such road. That, in the opinion of deponents, and as they are informed and verily believe, in the estimation of all disinterested and discerning persons, it would be highly beneficial to each of the two competing lines of railroad hereinafter next mentioned to have its line completed from Chicago to such a point on the Missouri River as would connect it with the easterly terminus of the said Union Pacific Company's road. And further, that it would be advantageous to each of such competing lines if the other should fail in or be prevented from affecting such connection. And that while the said Union Pacific Company would be benefited by the completion of every prosperous railroad from the East connecting with it at Omaha, its interest in any such connection is comparatively much less than that of any one road running from the East and forming said connection. That there is a Railroad Company called the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, having a road from Chicago to Fulton, on the Mississippi River, constructed by itself, and holding leases of certain railroads in Iowa, which, taken together, run from Clinton, in Iowa, on the Mississippi, opposite Fulton aforesaid, to Council Bluffs, opposite to Omaha, on the Missouri River. That the said last-mentioned Company is commonly called the Northwestern line, and has its said line of roads completed and in full operation. That such line is a competitor with the line hereinafter next mentioned, and greatly interested in preventing the completion of the latter to the Missouri River. That the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company—a corporation formed under the laws of Illinois—completed its railroad from Chicago to Rock Island, on the Mississippi, in February, 1854. That in December, 1852, a corporation was formed under the laws of Iowa, called the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Davenport, in Iowa, on the Mississippi River, immediately opposite Rock Island, to a point in Iowa at or near Council Bluffs. That Rock Island and Davenport are connected by a bridge across the Mississippi. That the last-named Company was unsuccessful in its operations, and had only completed its road from Davenport to Kellogg, about forty miles east of Des Moines, when its property was all sold for the payment of its debts. That on the 28th day of May, 1866, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, was duly formed as a corporation, under the laws of Iowa, in that State and by that name for, among other things, the purchase or construction, or the purchase in part and construction in part, of a continuous line of railroad from Davenport aforesaid to the City of Des Moines. That the said last-mentioned corporation purchased all the property and franchises of the said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; and that while progressing with the completion of such road from Kellogg to Des Moines, all the stockholders in the said Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, on the 23d day of July, 1866, in due form of law, united in an amendment of their original articles of incorporation, by which the same Company was authorized to construct and operate a railroad from the said western terminus of its road at Des Moines, as fixed by such original articles, to the western line of the State of Iowa, at such point as may enable it to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, and so as to form a continuous line, from Davenport aforesaid, to such point of intended connection. That afterward, on or about the 20th day of August, 1866, the said two Companies, respectively entitled "The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company" and "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," by articles of consolidation of the date last aforesaid, agreed to unite as one corporation, under the name aforesaid.

That the capital of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company was originally fixed at $3,000,000, but afterward increased; that the original capital of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was fixed at $12,000,000, and by the terms of the consolidation it was provided that the capital stock of the consolidated Company should be the aggregate amount of the capital stock which the two Companies so consolidated were authorized to create, issue or have their respective charters, and that the total amount of the capital stock of the consolidated Company, at the time it should commence and go into operation, should be deemed and taken to be equal to and limited at the aggregate stock issued. That at the time of the consolidation the aggregate amount of stock issued and agreed to be issued by said two companies so consolidated, was 92,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; that 91,000 of such shares had been actually issued by the Chicago and Rock Island Company exclusively, and that the other 1,000 shares were subscribed for in the other Company but never issued unless they might possibly be construed as being included within the new additional issue of the 49,000 shares. That after the consolidation, and between August, 1866, and October, 1867, the holders of Chicago and Rock Island (except 105 shares) returned their certificates to the consolidated Company. That the said consolidated Company, as successors to the rights of the said Mississippi and Missouri Company, is entitled to 480,000 acres of land in Iowa, under a railroad grant from the United States; that about 450,000 acres of said lands lie between Des Moines and the Missouri River; that the said contemplated extension will pass through part of the same, and near to all of them; that under a like grant, the said consolidated Company will become entitled to one hundred and twenty thousand other acres of land similarly situated, provided the said extension shall be promptly completed. That the said extension, if made, will greatly enhance the value of said lands, and to a degree which it is difficult more fully to define. That besides the said northwestern line, there are in Iowa aforesaid other lines of railroads, progressing and contemplated, running from east toward the Missouri River, with a view there to unite with the said Union Pacific Railroad Company's road, and that all such progressing and contemplated roads are, in a greater or less degree, rivals and competitors of the said consolidated Company's road, which, however, has great advantages in point of directness and grade. That on and prior to the thirteenth day of September, last past, the said Executive Committee considered and discussed the question whether the moneys needed for the purpose of such extension, should be raised by means of a loan on mortgage bonds, or by a further issue of stock in said consolidated Company; and that such deliberation resulted in the passage of certain resolutions on the last-mentioned date in the following words:

[NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the office of the Company, at New-York, this day—present, John F. Tracy, C. W. Durant, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas T. Sturges, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and discussed and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It is deemed expedient by this Company to complete its line of road to the Missouri River, at the earliest possible day, having reference to proper economy in its construction, with reference to the great end to be attained by a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, now constructed five hundred miles west of the Missouri River, in order to secure a share of the business of that line, which properly belongs to this Company, as well as to develop the country and make markets for the land owned by the Company, and *Whereas*, The bonds of the Company, authorized to be issued for the purpose, can only be sold at this time at a discount, such as this Company are not willing to submit to, and *Whereas*, Also, it is believed to be for the interest of the stockholders to construct the said road from the proceeds of sales of the capital stock of the Company, which it may lawfully issue instead of issuing the bonds authorized; therefore,

Resolved, That the capital stock of this Company be increased $4,900,000, so as to make the capital stock account stand at $14,000,000.

Resolved, That John F. Tracy and David Dows be appointed a committee, to make sales of such stock, so authorized, at their discretion, and that the officers of this Company be directed to issue certificates of stock, in such amounts, and to such person, or persons, as the said committee may direct, not exceeding in all, the sum of $4,900,000

That such resolutions were adopted at a full meeting of said committee, and as these deponents verily believe in perfect good faith and integrity, and under a firm conviction entertained by every member of said Committee, that the completion of such extension, at the earliest practicable period, was calculated to promote the interest of the said consolidated Company, and to increase the value of its stock, and to increase the dividends on such stock, and that the mode of raising the requisite funds best calculated to promote the interest of the same company, and the value of its stock, was by such further issue of stock and the sale thereof in the market.

It furthermore appears that the preamble and resolutions of Sept. 13, 1867, were presented in writing by David Crawford, Jr.; that they were seconded by Mr. Sturges, and unanimously adopted.

The affidavit then continues as follows: The defendant Curtis, as far as these deponents know, are informed, and believe, he was not a participant in or privy to the issue, or any of the sales of the said 49,000 additional shares, or concerned in any purchase or sale of stock subsequently to the first of September last. That a very great number of the most extensive railroad and other business corporations in the United States, created by or under the laws of other States, and incorporated for the purpose of conducting works in such other States, have, for many years past, conducted all or nearly all their fiscal operations, at their respective offices, in the City of New-York. That very many of such foreign corporations are managed by directors and officers mainly or wholly in the said State of New-York, and that, to a very considerable extent, their corporate meetings are held, their stock issued, and their dividends paid at such, their respective offices in the City of New-York. That such practices are notorious, and are, as far as known to these deponents, esteemed to be lawful, regular, and quite free from objection upon any just ground whatever. That, as far as these deponents know, are informed or believe, none of the acts complained of in reference to the issue or sale of said newly issued stock or otherwise, as having been done in the City of New-York, or as having been done by the said consolidated Company, or by any Committee or Director thereof, was or is in any respect contrary to or in conflict with any law of Illinois or of Iowa, either by reason of the manner in which it was done, or by reason of the place at which it was done. And these deponents do not know, and are not informed of any law of any State or country applicable to the powers, duties or acts of the said consolidated company, which requires any meeting of stockholders, or consultation of stockholders concerning the contemplated extension.

The conclusion of the affidavits of Messrs. Tracy and Dow is as follows, each speaking as to his own acts and motives from personal knowledge, and as to the acts and motives of others on information and belief, they say that, in the passage of the resolutions, in the issue of the 49,000 shares of new stock, in all the acts and things done in respect to the sale and disposition thereof, the procurement, deposit, loans and dispositions of proceeds thereof, &c., they acted in the most perfect good faith to the said consolidated Company and its stockholders, and with the intent of obtaining the most money for the new stock, and applying the proceeds honestly and in good faith to the aforesaid extension. Furthermore, each of them says the following is the fact, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief:

First—That there is not any conflict of interest between the said consolidated Company and the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, their interests being identical. *Secondly*—That the best interests of the said consolidated Company and of the owners of its stock must, and will be, greatly promoted by the said extension of its road from Des Moines to the Missouri River. *Thirdly*—That the most economical and judicious method of raising the funds for that purpose, was, by an issue of further stock, rather than by borrowing money. *Fourthly*—That the manner of issuing and selling said new shares most prudent, judicious and beneficial, as it respects the welfare and pecuniary interest of said consolidated company, and the intrinsic value of its stock, was, by selling the same in the market at the times and in the manner in which it was so sold; unless by force of some technical rule of law or equity, such sales can be rescinded or rendered abortive, and the intent and natural effect of the operation frustrated. *Fifthly*—That there is not and never was the slightest risk or hazard, that any of the proceeds of such new issue would be lost to, or diverted from the treasury or purposes of such Company, or from being applied to the said extension if permitted, or in case that was not permitted, then to such other purpose as any competent judicial tribunal may direct. *Sixthly*—That no person has any real belief or impression to the contrary of any one of the preceding five propositions; and that no belief to the contrary of any of said five propositions, has ever been uttered or put forth, except that some of them have been denied or in some degree questioned in some of the complaints mentioned in the affidavits made in support thereof. This affidavit was signed and sworn to by John F. Tracy and David Dows.

In order to substantiate the several positions taken by defendants, counsel read also the affidavits of Charles R. Marvin, C. H. Marvin, George H. Marvin, Tasker H. Marvin, Charles N. Durant, Thomas T. Sturges, Francis H. Tows, Edward W. Dunham, Henry S. Camblos, John Benjamin, Azariah Boody, J. Ross, Milton Courtright, D. Dows, J. Gardiner, C. W. Durant and several others. When the reading of the papers was concluded, the hour being late, the Court adjourned without hearing any argument on the merits involved. In truth, the entire day, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., was taken up with the reading of the voluminous affidavits. It is understood that the motions will be argued by counsel on Saturday next.

For Hatch, &c., Judge John K. Porter and Messrs. Burrill, Davison and Burrill; for Fisk and Belden, Messrs. D. D. and D. Field; for Mr. Tracy and the Company, Mr. William M. Evarts, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo, Judge William Fullerton, Mr. J. N. Whiting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Barbour.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Joseph Walker et al. vs. William E. Snoddy, Henry W. Johnson et al.—This was an action on two promissory notes given by the late firm of Snoddy, Johnson & Parker, shoe-dealers, of this City, to the plaintiffs, for goods purchased. The plaintiffs are merchants in Boston.

After these notes were given, the firm of Snoddy, Johnson & Parker was dissolved by the consent of the members, and a new firm in the same business was formed by Snoddy & Parker, who, by the terms of the dissolution, received all the assets and agreed to pay all the debts of the old firm, and this fact was known to the plaintiffs.

The defendant, Johnson, also entered into business in a new firm by the name of H. W. Johnson & Co.

As a defence to these notes it was claimed that, after the first note fell due, (which was not paid,) and before the maturity of the second note, the plaintiffs made an agreement with the new firm of Snoddy & Parker, by the terms of which agreement Snoddy & Parker were to turn out merchandise to the plaintiffs, and also to other creditors of both firms, to the amount of about 50 per cent. upon the debts due and to come due from both of said firms to the plaintiffs and to the other creditors, and that the plaintiffs were to take the notes of Snoddy & Parker for the remainder of their claims, at nine and twelve months.

At the time of this alleged agreement the plaintiffs were creditors of the new firm of Snoddy & Parker to the amount of some $3,000, but the debt had about five months to run. The evidence showed that the plaintiffs actually received from Snoddy & Parker merchandise to the amount of more than 100 per cent. on the whole of the separate indebtedness of the new firm, and more than 50 per cent. of the indebtedness of both firms.

The Judge charged the jury that if they believed the plaintiffs had made the alleged agreement, the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

The jury found for the defendants, and the Judge gave an extra allowance of five per cent.

Charles H. Smith for plaintiff; Sullivan & Bracker for defendants, Snoddy & Parker; B. C. Thayer and Horace Andrews for defendant, H. W. Johnson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE PETERHOFF CASE.

The case of the United States *vs.* the steamship *Peterhoff* has been finally settled. It will be remembered that this vessel was libeled early in the war as an alleged blockade runner, and on trial had at the time in the United States District Court, the vessel and cargo was adjudged as prize to the captors. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the lower court was reversed, and the vessel and cargo ordered to be restored to owners, on payment of law costs and other expenses of storage, &c. On the question of costs, the matter was referred to Commissioner OSBORN, and after months of investigation and taking evidence, the Commissioner reported to Washington. In accordance with that report Mr. Edwin Gerard, the agent of the British claimants, received a day or two since $200,000, their quota of the value of ship and cargo.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 22.—Thursday, the 27th day of February, inst., will be the last day to file notes of issue for the first Monday of March motion calendar.

CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Deputy Clerk, and Clerk of Chambers, of the Supreme Court.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

The sudden change of the weather, congealing the mud in the streets, making them again passable, seemed to give crime a firmer foothold in its progress to the bar of justice, and yesterday, for the first time during the week, business was brisk in the Second District.

AN EXPENSIVE SERVANT.

The feature of the morning was the appearance of Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, having CATHARINE PHILLIPS in custody, and attended by a numerous retinue of male and female witnesses. From the allegations of these persons it appeared that CATHARINE had been employed as a servant in the boarding-house, No. 43 West Twenty-fourth-street, and on the 24th of January, without waiting for any settlement of accounts or formal leave-taking, had disappeared simultaneously with a large number of articles, some of great value, belonging to persons in the house. Detective HARRIS succeeded in arresting her, when she was wearing a balmoral skirt belong to MARY RICH, a servant in the house, and this evidence, being conclusive, she was held for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of petit larceny. But CYRUS W. FREEMAN, a boarder in the house, alleged that she had stolen from his room a gold watch, chain and jewelry, to the value of $350, and to substantiate the charge, offered testimony showing that CATHARINE was the last person in the room before the articles were missed. She was therefore held upon a charge of grand larceny, to answer at the General Sessions.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, No. 382 Seventh-avenue, states in his complaint that on Friday evening Officer JOHN MCAVOY, of the Twentieth Precinct, went into his saloon to arrest him for an alleged violation of the Excise Law, and while he was peaceably putting on his overcoat and hat to accompany him to the station-house MCAVOY dealt him a powerful blow on the head with his club, knocking him senseless, and inflicting a serious wound. It is stated in behalf of the officer that he was resisted in making the arrest by MALONEY and his friends previous to using the club; but the facts of the case will be fully developed by the trial at the Special Sessions, MCAVOY being held in $300 to answer.

A DEALER IN HATS.

George Freeland, *alias* George Frieburg, arrested by Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned upon two charges preferred by FORSCH & Co., No. 234 Church-street, who alleged that the prisoner had, by means of forged orders, obtained from them hats valued at $57. The prisoner pleaded guilty to presentation of the orders, but denied that he had written them, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE NINTH-AVENUE AFFRAY.

BERNARD MCKENNA, No. 93 Ninth-avenue, made a complaint, alleging that Friday evening AMOS L. TRIPP had shot WILLIAM STEWART, inflicting dangerous wounds in the right breast and arm, from which STEWART now lies at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, the affair having occurred in the saloon of MCKENNA, at the above number. The affray, in consequence of the ambiguity of the telegram from the Sixteenth Precinct, was incorrectly reported in the TIMES of yesterday as having occurred in STEWART's house, when in fact it happened in the saloon of MCKENNA, and is alleged to have been the result of the gross intoxication of TRIPP. He was committed for examination and to await the result of STEWART's injuries.

THE NINTH-AVENUE ARSON.

The two men bearing the names of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, the one the owner, and the other barkeeper of the saloon No. 391 Ninth-avenue, were arraigned upon a charge of arson, preferred by Engineer MICHAEL SHANESSY, who had caused their arrest by Officer COLES, of the Twentieth Precinct. Fire had been discovered in the saloon under the counter, at two o'clock Friday morning, under circumstances that seemed to warrant an investigation. The prisoners were released on parole to appear for examination on the 21st of March.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning DENNIS SWEENEY, residing at No. 60 Monroe-street, and TIMOTHY O'KEEFE became engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in O'KEEFE stabbing his antagonist in several places, inflicting serious wounds. The assailant was arrested by Officer DOOLEY, of the Seventh Precinct, and committed to await the issue of SWEENEY's wounds.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following changes are officially announced by the Adjutant-General for the week ending Feb. 15:

COMMISSIONED.

Tenth Brigade—Henry C. Church, Quartermaster, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

Second Regiment—Edward McCabe, First Lieutenant, *vice* Freel, promoted.

Eighth Regiment—William Taite, First Lieutenant, *vice* Braden, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment—Robert Donald, First Lieutenant, *vice* Whiterack, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment—Charles C. Tanner, Captain, *vice* Thomas, resigned; Philip H. Briggs, Captain, *vice* Coffin, resigned; William A. Cameron, First Lieutenant, *vice* Tanner, promoted; Thomas H. McGrath, First Lieutenant, *vice* Lee, resigned; Wallace H. Cole, Second Lieutenant, *vice* McGrath, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—James Packer, Captain, *vice* Jones, dismissed.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—Jerome Angel, Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Newcomb, removed.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Edward Rosenbaum, Captain, *vice* Shafer, dismissed; Charles Pfueller, First Lieutenant, *vice* Stahl, resigned.

RESIGNED.

First Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieut. Diedrich Bahrs.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Thomas Conners, Second Lieut. Richard Fowler.

Third Regiment—Capt. Geo. H. Moeser.

Eighth Regiment—Capt. Charles Baylis, Capt. Theodore A. Van Tassel.

Ninth Regiment—Second Lieut. James J. Knipe.

Twenty-sixth Regiment—Capt. Stephen T. Williams.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—Capt. William W. Johnston.

Eighty-second Regiment—First Lieut. M. W. Joraleman, Second Lieut. John Mann.

Thirteenth Regiment—First Lieut. Benjamin F. England.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Capt. R. W. Kenyon.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Second Lieut. Philo A. Balcom.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies A and H, Feb. 27, March 10 and 26, and April 7 and 23; Companies B and K, Feb. 28, March 13 and 27, and April 10 and 24; Companies C and E, March 2, 16 and 30, and April 13; Companies G and D, March 18 and April 8 and 22. Division line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M.; roll calls at 7:45. Company drills will be held on the regular drill nights, alternately with the division drills. Regimental drills will be held at the State Arsenal, in full fatigue, on Tuesday, March 3; Friday, April 17; Tuesday, April 28. First sergeant's call will be sounded at 7:40 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the doors will be closed. At the drills of March 3 and April 17 none but members will be admitted.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. Meyer having obtained a furlough for 30 days, Lieut.-Col. Hillenbrand has assumed temporary command. Wing drills of this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal, as follows: Right wing on Monday, March 2; left wing on Friday, March 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Division drills will take place as follows: Companies F and K on Tuesday, Feb. 25; Companies A and I on Wednesday, 26th; Companies G and D on Thursday, 27th; Companies B and H on Wednesday, March 11; Companies C and E on Wednesday, 4th, at 8 o'clock P. M. All company drills which fall upon these evenings are countermanded.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The right wing of this regiment, Companies H, I, C, F and K, will assemble at the Regimental Armory, for instruction and drill, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The left wing, Companies B, E, G, A and D, will assemble for the same purpose, Thursday evening, Feb. 27. The regiment will assemble for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, on the evenings of Friday, March 6, Friday, March 13, Tuesday, March 17 and Monday, March 30, at 8 o'clock. A Court-martial, of which Capt. John McNeill, brevet Major, is President, will convene at the Regimental Armory, on Thursday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock, for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment. A similar Court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. DeBevoise is President, will convene at the Regimental Armory, on Wednesday evening, April 22.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Adjutant-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces in recent General Orders, that General Orders No. 28, dated Dec. 28, 1867, from general headquarters, are so modified as to relieve First Lieut. Jacob Stahl, Ninety-sixth Regiment, and First Lieut. Samuel A. Murry, Sixty-first Regiment, from the disability contained in said order.

Col. Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, has tendered his resignation, despite the efforts of the Board of Officers to retain him. They are still endeavoring to induce a reconsideration of this step. Should they prove unsuccessful it is to be hoped that the practice of electing an outside candidate will not find favor in the Ninth Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Braine is deserving of the promotion and is entitled to it. We hope to see him elected.

The Fourth Regiment Drum Corps Association gave their first annual invitation *soirée* on Wednesday evening, at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, where a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were hospitably entertained, and an attractive programme of dances provided. The proceedings were varied by Drum-Major John E. Burk giving an exhibition of the "Zouave Lightning Drill," consisting of a series of eccentric and rapid evolutions of the manual. Mr. Burk evinced great command of the weapon, but we were surprised that the spectators saw more occasion for applauding the fancy movements when the manual was so neatly, rapidly and correctly executed. Five or six Drum-Majors from other regiments were noticeable among the guests.

Col. Pratt, of the Twenty-third Regiment, (Brooklyn,) has been ordered to appear before the Examining Board on charges of neglect of duty.

At an election for Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixth Regiment, held on Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Albert Steinway, of the Ninety-sixth, was elected Colonel, and Lieut.-Col. Carl Schwartz, formerly of the Garibaldi Guard—Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, gave their annual ball on Friday evening, at Irving Hall, and achieved a decided success. The room was crowded by a numerous gathering of the friends of the regiment, many being attired in the picturesque costume of the Highlands, the most noticeable being members of the Caledonian Society. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, the music being furnished by Robertson's Band. Adjt. Robert Gair acted as floor manager, aided by an energetic committee. Lieut.-Col. John I. Shaw, of the Reception Committee, and the other members were also attentive to their guests.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES.
TOWELS, &c., &c., &c.
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LINENS, DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS and TOWELLINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING COTTONS.
(All the popular makes.)
TOGETHER WITH A PLENDID STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
MARSEILLES, PIQUES,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now open their
SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
In the newest designs and colorings,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES!
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

SPRING SILKS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH POPLINS AND REPS,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
NOW OPEN
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 24,
NEW STYLES SPRING SILKS, ELEGANT DRESS MATERIALS FOR SUITS, NOVELTIES FOR MOURNING, PARIS PRINTED PERCALES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALE ROBES, REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, (from $50 each upward,) FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BRUSSELS POINT LACES, FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.
In new colors and shapes.
BOY'S SPRING CLOTHING, EMBROIDERED and LACE-TRIMMED INFANTS' ROBES, LADIES' EMBROIDERED MORNING ROBES, (from $6 upward,) LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

POPULAR STOCKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, CRASH, WHITE GOODS, VIZ.: CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS MULLS, PLAIN PIQUES, &c., &c., DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, LININGS, PRINTS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
In CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES, MELTONS, CLOAKINGS, SACKINGS, &c., &c., IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest stocks of the above goods at his establishments, Nos. 68 and 488 Avenue A, and 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., comprising all the varied styles in both departments of the trade, preparatory to commencing his Spring campaign, and will sell off at lower prices than has been offered to the public. Call and judge for yourselves.

AT LEGRAIN'S.—CLOAKS, TO CLOSE THE entire stock, have been reduced. 75c. per dollar. A new assortment of 500 cloaks, which were exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced. Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $3, reduced from $10, $12 and $15; opera cloaks at $8 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced 30c. per dollar. LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
A MILL PROPERTY AND MACHINERY FOR SALE—In a flourishing village forty miles from New-York, and but little competition. Address MILLER, Box No. 105 Times Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST.—FEB. 22, AT NIBLO'S BOX OFFICE, A WHALEBONE CANE, with silver head. The gentleman who secured it will be rewarded by returning it to H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau-st.

PICKED UP ADRIFT IN THE EAST River, a CANAL BOAT. Owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. No. 58 South-st.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEDICAL.
A LADY PHYSICIAN, AT NO. 726 Broadway, cures radically nervous affections of the eye and ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, colds, lung difficulties, &c. No malpractice.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

HARDWARE.
CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BY THE FIRE IN NO. 51 FRONT-ST., on the 11th inst. we had 1,000 barrels of flour burned up, on which we had effected insurance in the American Fire Insurance Company of this City. On the 20th we presented bill for same, with proof of loss, and to-day we have to acknowledge receipt of payment for amount rendered, less 60 days' interest.
HENRY W. SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 79 EAST 28th-st., near 3d-av. Cord and kindling wood, fine oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at lowest market prices. W. L. WILLIAMS.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FEB. 1, 1868.

Net assets, Jan. 31, 1867		$17,639,296 97
Receipts.		
For premiums and annuities	$8,857,286 31	
Interest	1,248,011 30	
Rents	67,750 00—	$10,173,047 61
Total		$27,812,344 58
Disbursements.		
Claims by death	$914,537 78	
Claims on endowments matured	36,300 00	
Cash dividends to policies	2,517,114 05	
Surrendered policies	256,687 35	
Annuities	14,678 06	
Commissions and commutations of future commissions	925,037 32	
Exchange, postage, advertising, printing and stationery	116,639 10	
Medical examiners, salaries and law expenses	241,985 91	
Taxes and sundry office expenses	106,921 87	
Office rent sinking fund	20,000 00—	$5,149,892 44
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,452 14
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$1,514,770 92	
Bonds and mortgages	15,176,545 63	
Government stocks	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,835 12	
Balances due from agents	30,791 72—	$22,662,452 14
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	$173,113 00	
Interest due and unpaid	4,252 45	
Value of future commissions commuted as above	547,255 11	
Premiums deferred semi-annual and quarterly	1,045,568 53	
Premiums due (principally for policies issued in December and January)	386,735 63	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	499,942 69—	2,656,867 41
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1868		$25,319,319 55
Increase in net cash assets for the year		5,023,155 17
The Assets are thus Appropriated.		
Net reserve at 4 per cent. interest for re-insurance.		
For policies	$14,824,225 79	
Dividend additions	7,188,059 88	
Total reserve	$22,012,285 67	
Claims by death, including additions unpaid (not yet due)	123,955 81	
Premiums paid in advance	45,095 22	
Dividend of 1868, cash value	2,370,317 86	
Undivided surplus on basis of 4 per cent	767,664 99	
Total	$25,319,319 55	
Total number of policies issued during the year		10,460
Amount insured thereon		$62,252,606
Number of deaths during the year		301
Amount insured thereon		$871,200
Policy and Risk Account.		
Life policies—Annual payments	31,904	100,204,703 00
Ten payments	7,687	30,796,125 00
Five payments	295	1,604,000 00
Paid up	256	515,891 00
Irregular	24	63,000 00
Endowments—Annual payments	8,377	26,048,116 00
Ten payments	3,318	13,456,784 00
Five payments	34	200,300 00
Paid up	86	144,320 00
Irregular	197	624,000 00
Children's endowments	114	185,300 00
Survivorship annuities (annual)	39	18,350 00
Life annuities (annual)	53	17,732 50
Total	52,384	$172,878,421 50
Dividend additions in force	15,123,457 12	
Dividend additions for dividend of 1868	5,320,010 74	20,443,467 86
Total number and amount of policies in force	52,384 00	194,321,889 36

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
J. V. L. PRUYN,
WM. MOORE,
R. H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
MARTIN BATES,
WM. BETTS, LL.D.,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
SAM. E. SPROULLS,
SAM. M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
WM. A. HAINES,
EZRA WHEELER,
S. L. HUSTED,
SAM. D. BABCOCK,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WM. V. BRADY,
WM. E. DODGE,
GEO. S. COE,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN. E. DEVELIN,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
ALONZO CHILD,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
RICHD. A. McCURDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
HUGH N. CAMP.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FRED. SCHROEDER, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868. }

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.
JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 21, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
FEB. 17, 1868.

☞ Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY. No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President,
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS.

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS,

ON MARCY AND HARRISON AVENUES, RUTLEDGE, HEYWOOD, LYNCH, MIDDLETON AND GWINETT STREETS,

Within ten minutes of the ferries.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and full particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON 9TH-ST. AND EAST BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of ELLIS L. PRICE, executor of KITTY ANN PRICE, deceased:

9TH-ST.—The handsome first-class extra-wide four-story brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 57 9th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 26.2x64 feet, and extension to rear of the lot, in good order, and frescoed throughout; has all the conveniences, and a bay window on parlor floor; lot, 26.2x82.3½ feet.

EAST BROADWAY—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 184 East Broadway, between Canal and Jefferson sts.; house, 23.6x53 feet, in good order; lot, 26x70 feet. Possession May 1, 1868.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TONS

of coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1868.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. Particulars in time. By order of the assignees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING houses on Greenwich-st., between Charles and Perry sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) New-York, by order of Samuel J. Harriott, executor of Joseph B. Harriott, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST., No. 721.—Valuable two-story attic and basement brick house, 18.9x38 feet; lot 84.3½ feet; house leased for four years from May 1, 1868, at $750 per annum and repairs.

GREENWICH-ST., No. 727.—Valuable two-story attic and basement brick house, 21x46.4 feet; lot 7 .2 feet; possession May 1, 1868.

GREENWICH-ST., No. 729.—Valuable lot, with four three-story and basement brick houses, running back to rear of the lot; size, 29 feet front, 33 feet rear by 94 feet; possession May 1st, 1868; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON 1ST AND 3D AVS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of James Furey, Esq., deceased.

1ST-AV.—2 lots on the northeasterly corner of 1st-av. and 57th-st., together, 50.2x106.5½.

3D-AV.—1 lot on the west side, 51 feet 2 inches north of 78th-st., 25.6x100 feet.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 67th-st., near Hamilton Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Third-av. Railroad Company:

67TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 275 feet east of 3d-av., near Hamilton Park.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY next, Feb. 25, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, at 12 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOSEPH MAGUIRE, Auctioneer, 6 lots on the south side of 57th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family, who know they don't have to move May 1 next; he wants a good room, well furnished, hot and cold water and a good sized closet, with full or partial board; first-rate references given. Address GOODHUE, Box No. 3,574 General Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING IMPROVED property, by JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

8th-av., cor. above 42d-st., 4 s. brick	$33,000
8th-av., cor. near 42d st., 3 3-s. brick	125,000
8th-av., cor. near 57th-st., 3 s. and store	35,000
8th-av., with store, bet. 16th and 17th sts	18,000
6th-av., cor. near 23d-st., 3 3-s. brick	100,000
6th-av., cor. above 42d-st., 4 s. b. stone	35,000
7th-av., cor. Wide-st., 3 3-s. h. s. b. s	65,000
3d-av., cor. near 34th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s	33,000
Lex.-av., bet. 40th and 41st-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s	21,000
Lex.-av., bet. 51st and 52d st., 4 s. h. s. b. s	35,000
Lex.-av., bet. 57th and 58th st., 3 s. h. s. b. s	24,000
Lex.-av., near 59th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s	18,500
25th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. h. s. b	15,500
28th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3 s. h. s. b	10,000
29th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. b. s	85,000
31st-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3 s. brick	13,500
33d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3 s. h. s. brick	13,000
33d-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 4 s. b. s. f. r	27,500
39th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 3 s. h. s. b	16,000
45th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. e. b	20,000
47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s	25,000
48th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s	26,000
49th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s	16,500
51st-st., bet. 8th-av. and Broadway, 4 s. b. s	27,000
54th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. frame	16,500
56th-st., bet. Lex. and 4th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s	20,000
112th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 2 s. brick	9,000
117th-st., bet. Av. A and 1st-av., 2 s. frame	7,000
124th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. b. s	13,000
126th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 2 s. b. frame	6,500
128th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. b. stone	10,000
128th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 2 s. frame	10,000
13th-st., near Broadway, 3 s. brick	35,000
12th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 4 s. brick	35,000
10th-st., bet. Av. A. and 1st-av., 5 s. b. s	25,000
9th-st., near Broadway, 3 s. brick	30,000
8th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b	30,000
3d-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. brick	14,500
4th-st. bet. Greene and Wooster, 2 s. brick	21,000
Bleeker-st., bet. Greene and Wooster, 4 s. brick	40,000
Great Jones-st., 4 s. b. stone	32,000
Bond-st., 3-story brick	21,000
Wooster-st., bet. Bleeker and Amity, 2 s. b	12,000
Waverley-pl., near Washington-square, 4 s. b	25,000
Broome-st., bet. Lewis and Goerck, 2 s b	12,000
Laight-st., bet. Greenwich and Wash'tn, 2 3-s. b.	40,000
Christopher-st., bet. 4th and Bleeker, 2 s. b	10,000
Cor. Amity and Mercer, 5 2-s. brick, 50x105	125,000
Greenwich-st., near Charles, 2 s. h. s	12,500
9th-av., bet. 50th and 51st-sts., 3 s. frame	8,500
11th-av., bet. 39th and 40th-sts., 2 s. frame	6,250

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NORTHEAST corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., opposite New-Haven and Harlem Railroad depots, close to Madison-square and the large hotels, suitable for family, hotel, restaurant, or large wine and grocery business; has fine vaults. Apply at the office of SANDS & DE PEYSTER, No. 31 Pine-st., or to JAMES HURRY, No. 139 West 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, on West 22d-st.; price $29,000. Also a large number of others ranging in price from $7,500 to $80,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown stone house; medium size; elegant order; near St. James Hotel; $25,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, 2D-av., near 8th-st., four story, high stoop, 27x75x125; perfect order, cheap. Others, $12,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS, CENTRAL Park, 8th, 5th, Madison, 3d and 2d avs., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN FRANKLIN-av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., four new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick houses, brown-stone basements and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. [See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, containing six rooms and bathroom, prettily situated at Factoryville, Staten-Island, three minutes' walk from the landing. For terms, &c., address A. B., Box No. 15, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 feet, with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

STAMFORD—PLACES IN AND AROUND Stamford Village, at $8,000 to $30,000 and upward. A splendid place in the village at $40,000; very cheap at that. A few places to let at $700 to $2,500. ELBERT WHITE, Summer-st., Stamford, Conn.

THREE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AT Forest Grove, Morrisania; horse and steam cars within five minutes; all modern improvements. For sale low, and very easy terms. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

TO LET.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT

Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.

Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, LARGE furnished house; 50x50; gas and water; stable accommodations for five or more horses; five acres ground; well shaded; within ten minutes walk of depot at Morristown, N. J.; twelve trains daily per Morris and Essex Railroad. For further information apply to No 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET—THE WHOLE FIRST floor No. 15 Centre-st., now occupied as a saloon, next to the corner of Chambers-st.; will be put in repair; suitable for a public office. Apply to
DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, AN ELEgant three-story and basement house, No. 1 Belmont-place, Bergen, including a carriage-house and stable; ten minutes' from Jersey City by horse-cars; rent $500. Apply at No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 156 West 11th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs.; all modern improvements and good location; house 25x44, with large courtyard, &c. Apply at the Office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 106 MURRAY-ST., between West and Washington sts. This store is of good size, well located, and will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 100 AND 102 MURray-st., between West and Washington sts. These stores will be leased together or separately, and will be put in complete order for good tenants. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON FULTON-ST. AND BEST PART of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, several desirable stores and the upper part of one large brown-stone building on Fulton-st., suitable for business purposes. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LEASE—ON 14TH-ST., IN VICINITY OF Broadway, several pieces of property suitable for business purposes. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—FOR RESIDENCE OR business, Nos. 20 and 26 West 4th-st.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses, 4th to 50th sts., $2,000 to $8,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 83 Amity-st., with all the modern improvements. For permits apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished. HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 236 Broome-st., from 10 to 2.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF years, a large store on Newark-av., Jersey City. Inquire on the premises, No. 64.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III...ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..............Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..................Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

For the accommodation of shippers, freight will be received till hour of sailing.

The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (about eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSIBLE tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN EXCHANGE of a well-established first-class business in the best location on Broadway; houses or lots in City or vicinity preferred. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE—NORMA.

Positively three last nights prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington of the

LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock,
NORMA.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her greatest impersonation, that of NORMA.

Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI, NICOLAO.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, and FRIDAY, Feb. 28, positively last two nights.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, last Grand Gala Matinee.

Seats can be secured for either of the last three opera nights at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....................Lessee and Director.

Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,

With the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess.....................Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz....M. GUFFREY | Gen. Boum....DUCHEME
Prince Paul.......LEDUE | Baron Puck LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog......WALTER | Nepomne........MONIER
Wanda.........................Mlle. DE FELCOURT.

and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWENTY-FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
L. F. HARRISON...............................Director
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

Second appearance, since her severe illness, of the celebrated prima donna
Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
together with the following artists:
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.

The prices will remain as usual.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.

The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT.
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna.
Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

LECTURES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Post No. 36, by Rev. E. P. RAE. Subject: *The Romance of Cavalry Life.*
J. W. MARSHALL, Post Commander.
A. A. SCHEIDLER, Post Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or week; is a Protestant; City references as to capability. Call at No. 527 3d-av., near 38th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no incumbrance but himself and wife; is fully competent in the business; taking care of graperies and such; both are Scotch; best of reference given. Address THOS. MUN, Woodbridge, Conn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPer a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,588 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.

Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Police, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed Thomas F. Laveil, a conductor on car No. 104 of the Seventh-av. Railroad, on the evening of Monday, the 17th of February, 1868, on Church-st., near Chambers-st., in the City of New-York.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
T. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Every afternoon and evening this week, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great MORAL DRAMA.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
With
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original inimitable personation of
☞ TOPSY! ☜

As performed by her in the principal cities of America, England, Ireland and Scotland, with the most distinguished approbation.

JUST ARRIVED—
A WHITE ZEBRA.
The only one ever imported.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...................................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GRAND ACCUMULATION OF ATTRACTIONS!
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
First night of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
founded upon John Leech's celebrated *Briggs'* sketches in PUNCH, performed last season for many successive weeks with unbounded success, and replete with
MOST LUDICROUS INCIDENTS,
introducing several
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
Mr. NAT. AUSTIN in his great part of Mr. BRIGGS.
INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY:

The newly-fledged member of the Jockey Club—Sporting and Matrimony—Mr. Briggs in search of a steed—His overpowering success—Remarkable characteristics of horses and horse-dealers—Horse on the brain—The road to the race-course—Extraordinary turnout of wealth, beauty and fashion.

GRAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS!
AN UNPARALLELED FIELD!
TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED!
TRIUMPHANT FINALE!

The entertainments will commence with
A SUPERB SELECTION OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
the great Russian Athlete, in
NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS PURIM BALL,

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretray of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, from 9 to 1,
At his beautiful academy rooms,
LYRIC HALL.
Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Trenor at the rooms.

FOURTH CLASSICAL SOIREE
of the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON OF 1867-68,
AT THE CONSERVATORY HALL,
No. 82 5th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1868,
at 8 o'clock.

AN ORIGINAL POEM, ENTITLED "TWO WASTED LIVES," will be read by HENRY S. SMITH, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on the 27th day of February inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission $1, for gentleman and lady.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

HURRAH FOR THE MASQUERADE!!!—Ye merry ones—see the last No. of NICK NAX!!

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 338 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

A RUSSIAN COURSE, $5 PER QUARTER, is forming at Mercantile Library Association. Apply at the desk.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND COFFIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of "Coffin & Haydock," who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. STRAW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. KIRK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cowley & Kirk, of New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN WICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES L. DAYTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 23, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE...Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON...Manager
MAX MARETZEK.................................Musical Director

Mr. HARRISON, having assumed the management of Grand Opera in Pike's elegant establishment, begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with the following eminent artists, forming an Opera Troupe equal to any in the world:

Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signora ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Signor EMILIO PANCANI,
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN,
Signor ENRICO TESTA,
Signor GEORGIO RONCONI,
Signor FERANDO BELLINI,
Signor G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Signor NICOLO BARILI,
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL,

and other important artists, with whom engagements are now pending.

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
on which occasion will be performed the opera of
NORMA,
with the following powerful cast.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,

the celebrated Prima Donna, who will make her first appearance in opera after her severe illness, and who in consequence of previous engagements cannot appear but for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signor PANCANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c., &c., &c.

Prices: Admission $1 50
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Private Boxes $12. Family Circle 75 cents.

For sale at Pike's Opera House, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—FAUST.
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
and all the great artists.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1868,
For the first time this season, Oliver Goldsmith's Great Comedy, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
which will be presented with
Beautiful and Appropriate Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, and the following fine
STANDARD CAST OF THIS THEATRE:

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. George Holland
Diggory	Mr. A. W. Young
Mr. Hastings	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Jeremy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. G. F. Browne
Dick Muggins	Mr W. J. Leonard
Tom Twist	Mr. E. Milton
Stingo	Mr. W. H. Pope
Jack Slang	Mr. T. J. Ward
Aminidab	Mr. E. Cashin
Roger	Mr. G. White
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Rose Eytinge
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Susan	Miss Fanny Green

TUESDAY, Feb. 25—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28—"OURS."
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES......................................Lessee
GEORGE L. FOX...............................Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE.........................Business Manager

Fourth and last week
OF THE SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
MARIE....................Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 29,
last performance of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Mitchell, Mr. Collier and G. L. Fox in caste.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, commencing 1½.
ONLY "PEARL OF SAVOY" MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission, 50 cents. Engagement for a limited period of that charming actress and popular favorite, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, who will make her rentree on Monday, Feb. 24, in her great original triple character, the management having been successful in their negotiations with Messrs. Chandos Fulton and Fred. G. Maeder for a revival of their celebrated drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, with original music, tableaux and effects. The Great Gambling Scene, introducing technically, with piquant local allusions, Faro, Keno and Roulette, the implements having been obtained from the principal saloons through the kindness of the proprietors. Grand Tower and London Bridge Scenes. Mr. J. K. Mortimer as Larkspur; Mr. G. C. Boniface as Black Milsom; Mr. G. H. Clark as Victor Carrington; Mr. W. Carlton as Dennis Wayman.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
THE NEW DRAMA IS NOW READY.

J. M. MURDOCH
as
REM THE ROMMANY.
Miss FANNY THOMPSON,
Charming Danseuse.

THE ROMMANY;
or,
FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY.
BOLLOS, MARTIN, COLLINS.

New and Beautiful SCENERY.
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC.
GEORGEOUS EFFECTS.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.—Potpourri, Wels, 75c.; do. (four hands,) $1; Grand March, 40c.; "Cancan" Galop, 35c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Lancers Quadrille, 50c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Prince Paul's Redowa, 30c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c.; LIBRETTO, 30c.; also the "Sabre Song," 30c.; "Dites-lui," 30c., and all the vocal gems. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.

Organs to rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—GREAT BARGAINS given for cash; rented and rent applied if purchased; second-hand pianos by Chickering, Stodart, Worcester and others, very low. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 583 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HAZWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune teller, No. 115 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee 50.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

the rebels again have the supremacy; whether the Government should be maintained and the trophies richly earned during four years of bloody war shall be wrested from the hands of a liberty-loving people, or kept and maintained. He cared little for ANDREW JOHNSON. For months past he never had a doubt that the man would be impeached. He had believed that the evil in the man would come out, and step by step develop itself until he capped the climax by violating the supreme law of the land—the Constitution of the United States. In the correspondence with Gen. GRANT, the President said his action with reference to the suspension of Mr. STANTON was not under the Tenure of Office bill, but under the Constitution and outside of that law, and that he was only exercising his constitutional right. What did the President say now? Was he acting under the Tenure of Office bill or Constitution?

Mr. FARNSWORTH then read from the Constitution as to the power of the President to appoint to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BARNES, with the consent of Mr. FARNSWORTH, read from another part of the Constitution, namely: "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy."

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I would inquire whether the Secretary of War is any part of the army or not?

Mr. BARNES—I contend that the Secretary of War is part of the army of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Secretary of War is a civil officer. Such a thing as the removal of a Cabinet officer during the session of Congress was never before done by a President. President JACKSON removed his Secretary of the Treasury, but this was during the recess of Congress; and at that time the whole party of which the gentleman from New-York was not only a zealous but an excellent member, cried in protest against JACKSON for removing a Cabinet officer during the vacation. But here, a few days ago, after the Senate had gravely declared that the reasons assigned by the President for the suspension of Secretary STANTON were not sufficient, the President sent to the Senate a mere letter stating that he had removed Mr. STANTON, not under the Tenure of Office law, but by virtue of his authority under the Constitution. The President addressed his letter to Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, informing him that his functions as such officer would cease after its reception. In further argument Mr. FARNSWORTH said the President had acted in flagrant violation of the law regulating the tenure of office, and if he had looked all over the laws to find a plan to court impeachment he could not have succeeded better than he had on this occasion. Both the law and the Constitution had been violated by him. Mr. FARNSWORTH characterized the speech of the gentleman from New-York as the rambling talk of a member disposed to oppose impeachment, right or wrong. It was a very good talk, so far as words, sentences and periods, and also its delivery, were concerned. But the gentleman's argument was nothing—having no proper bearing on the subject of impeachment. In further comment, he said when the President took the oath to support the Constitution, it was also his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Who was this ANDREW JOHNSON, who sets himself up in defence of the Constitution and laws? [A gentleman near Mr. FARNSWORTH answered that ANDREW JOHNSON was one for whom his party voted, and another said that Mr. JOHNSON was a Republican President.] Mr. FARNSWORTH replied: I say we were deceived. I repented of my vote. The Republican Party were cheated into his support. The ungrateful, despicable, mean, traitor President turned his back on the men who elected him, and the friends who rallied around him. He turned his back on loyal men, including those in Tennessee who supported him, and went over to the party he had fought not only at the ballot-box but in the field. Who is this ANDREW JOHNSON that he should set himself up against Congress, the Courts and the people? By what authority did he take upon himself to oppose the law passed in accordance with the Constitutional forms? Was it because God gave him more brains and moral character and a clearer judgment than he had given to other men? Let this House and the Senate teach ANDREW JOHNSON that there is a power stronger than the President, namely—the power of the people, whose Representatives were speaking here to-day. The gentleman from New-York said if we enter on the trial now, the term of the President's office would expire before the trial was concluded. The President's letter to Mr. STANTON and THOMAS presents a complete, compact and perfect cause. We need swear no witnesses, and take no testimony. Read the law and the Constitution, and the case is all there as plainly as if the President had confessed the fact. I trust the Senate will do its duty fairly and completely. If the President could remove Mr. STANTON, he could remove every other member of the Cabinet and all other officers excepting the members of the Judiciary. We see by the newspapers that the President has created a new department—the Department of the Atlantic. We now see that, failing to make a tool of Gen. SHERMAN, he rescinds so much of the order as assigns that officer to the command. We hear that he has here a pliant tool for the command. No doubt he will find other tools. Why create an additional department here? Ignoring Gen. GRANT, the President issued his orders direct to his subordinate. If the President did that when he had a pliant tool he might order Gen. GRANT into arrest. Who doubts his purpose? And when he has the War Department and the army at his beck, and GRANT under arrest, where are we? The army in the hollow of his hand, and where are we? If he can turn out others, he can turn us out. What is the effect? No reconstruction. The country is to be told that with his pliant tools he will force the Democratic Party to nominate him and keep his seat warm.

Mr. GETZ—I don't think the Democratic Party can be forced in that way.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Do you say you will not support him?

Mr. GETZ—Yes; if he shall be nominated.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's the old Democratic Party practice of going it blind. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Oh, no.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resuming, said he understood Mr. BROOKS to remark that two-thirds of the army were recruited from rebels.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had not said anything like it. The gentleman must be dreaming.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What did you say, then?

Mr. BROOKS—There is my speech. I will not change it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If the gentlemen will not tell, I will maintain the gentleman said so.

Mr. BROOKS—I said that the larger number of the army was made up of Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If that is a correction I stand corrected. I supposed that these were convertible terms. I know they were in 1860. When the war came they were rebels.

Mr. BROOKS—I said if the President was impeached for the cut of his coat or the color of his hair, it was our duty to submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I understood the gentleman to declare in an emphatic manner that he never would submit.

Mr. BROOKS—The gentleman has been dreaming.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Did not the gentleman say he would not submit?

Mr. BROOKS—I said you had the right to impeach the President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What did you mean by saying the Democratic Party made up the strength of the army?

Mr. BROOKS—I said that as long as the majority of the House acted in conformity with the Constitution and forms of law, it was our duty to submit; but that if proceedings were independent of and against the law we would not submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The gentleman sets up his idea of law; that is what the rebels said in 1860, that LINCOLN was a sectional man, and we defy you to elect him. They said in both Houses that they would not submit if we elected a President according to constitutional form, and said that one Democrat was as good as five Republicans, and all that. Now, I would tell my friend from New-York that I come from a district which gave me a majority of fourteen thousand votes, and I will put any one of them against two secession Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Does the gentleman propose to inaugurate another civil war?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I propose to put it down.

Mr. PRUYN asked if Congress should pass an act affecting the gentleman's person and property, without color of law, would he submit or not? Where is resistance to oppression to commence?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied: The gentleman's question is a contradiction; I would appeal to the Courts. This would not be resisting the law, because a remedy is afforded. We must never resist law—never until you reach the final point of revolution. The Constitution gives us a Court of Impeachment, and we are in it to-day, and propose to urge the case to a conclusion, and when judgment is pronounced, then will come the question whether the people will stand it or not.

Mr. PRUYN—I don't understand the gentleman as censuring the President in consequence of differing in opinion as to law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I don't understand that the President differs with me. I cannot find in his letters to STANTON or THOMAS whether he has any opinion of law one way or the other.

Mr. FARNSWORTH gave way to Mr. KELLEY, who moved that the House take a recess for one hour and a half, and that the evening be devoted exclusively to debate.

After remarks by several gentlemen it was agreed that the debate shall be continued this evening and renewed on Monday, and continue till 5 o'clock on that day, when the vote on the pending proposition shall be taken, each speaker to be limited to thirty minutes.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30. Very few members were present, but the galleries were crowded.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, who had fifteen minutes of his time left at the time the recess was taken, concluded his speech, expressing his belief that the Senate had patriotism and firmness enough to convict ANDREW JOHNSON, and to remove him from the office which he had so long disgraced. The nation had been too long disgraced by this accidental President—by this man who had been made President by the assassin's pistol. He should be removed, if it cut short his term only by one day, and should be sent down to posterity degraded and incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

Mr. BAKER next addressed the House in support of the resolution of impeachment. He thought the time had come for it. He believed the President had plainly, directly, consciously violated an important act of Congress and with the purpose of setting it at nought. The President's former course had lacked but one element of impeachment, and that was the element of definiteness.

[At this point, and on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, ladies were admitted to take back seats in the hall and cloak-rooms.]

That element, Mr. BAKER continued, was now supplied, and therefore the impeachment should no longer be delayed. He claimed that the attempt to remove Secretary STANTON and to put Gen. THOMAS in his place, without the advice and consent of the Senate, was a plain, literal, positive violation of the Tenure-of-Office law. If the President could set aside that statute he could set aside any other statute, and thus assume general dispensing power over the laws of the Republic—such a power as a monarch of the middle ages might have assumed. It was plain to him (BAKER) that the well-being of the Republic made it the duty of the Representatives of the people to arraign the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. As to the President's past offendings they were too vague, and general, and indefinite to warrant impeachment, but they added immensely to his responsibility in connection with his violation of the Tenure of Office law. He had no doubt in his mind that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had been defeated by the interference and influence of the Executive. He believed the case was now complete for presentment, and he earnestly hoped that every Republican member would vote for impeachment. The country had quite enough of violence; quite enough of war, and the man who intimated an appeal to arms to resist the laws should receive the withering indignation of the people. He longed for a return of good feeling, based upon the great principles of liberty and humanity, throughout the entire Republic.

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House in opposition to the resolution of impeachment. He said that the movement had been foreshadowed, if not actually commenced during the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, (referring to the President's action on the Winter Davis trial,) when he was held up to the people as guilty of monstrous usurpation, and as having rendered himself amenable to impeachment. He believed that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had lived, and prosecuted the line of policy then laid down by him, this movement would have been directed against him and not against ANDREW JOHNSON. There was no charge of official misconduct against the President; nothing but a difference of opinion between him and Congress as to the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law. No other officer but the President was sworn solemnly to protect, preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States, and under that oath what was the President to do? Was he to observe an act of Congress, or was he to observe that higher law—the Constitution—which he was solemnly sworn to preserve, protect and defend? If the Tenure of Office act had been framed for the purpose of producing this collision and raising this issue, it could not have subserved its purpose. How could the President see that the laws were faithfully executed when he had no confidence in the heads of Departments by whom they were to be executed? Secretary STANTON might probably be a very fit person to carry out the Reconstruction laws, but the President was not confined in his supervision of the execution of the laws to those statutes; and if he was of opinion that Secretary STANTON was not to be entrusted with the general execution of the laws, it was his bounden duty to remove him from office. He argued besides that the President had taken the only means in his power to bring before the judicial tribunals the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act. This impeachment, he believed, tended to embarrass and set back the experiment of free government, and to concentrate and consolidate power.

Mr. KELLEY supported the impeachment resolution, and congratulated the country that Congress was about to rise to the dignity of the great duty cast upon it by the turpitude of ANDREW JOHNSON. The area of the resolution was, however, too limited for him, though sufficient for the purpose proposed. They were about to arraign the great criminal of the age and the country—a man who had been for two years plotting with bloody and deliberate purpose the overthrow of the country's institutions. This day, two years, the President had appeared in the streets of Washington surrounded by a rebellious rabble, and had pointed out by name Senator SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, as objects of the lawless mobs whom he then hailed as friends. On that same evening he had compared those two gentlemen to ROBESPIERRE, and spoke of the Reconstruction Committee, that august body, as the Central Directory, and would have made the blood people with whom he was consorting believe that they were arrogating to themselves the powers of the people. It was then his purpose to overthrow the Government and to perpetuate his powers. To that purpose he sought to bring the violent passions of the violent men of the South to bear upon the Legislature of the people, and but for the hardy virtues of that stern patriot, EDWIN M. STANTON, he might have carried out his intended *coup d'état*. When he found that his temptations of Gen. SHERMAN and of "Corinthian" THOMAS had been spurned by them, and that the President had found another honored General to undertake to act the part which ST. ARMAND had acted for LOUIS NAPOLEON when the French Republic was assassinated, he felt that the like attempt would be made by President JOHNSON; but he had confidence in the stern virtues and patriotism of EDWIN M. STANTON, and that confidence had not been misplaced. In his presence to-day that "St. Armand" THOMAS had appeared in the office of the Secretary of War and demanded possession of the office. This was not a legal question. It was necessary that the usurper should be hurled from his position; it was not desirable that the liberties of the country should repose in the hands of one or two men. LINCOLN had been murdered, and other honored men might be. It was just, therefore, that, without undue delay, ANDREW JOHNSON be degraded from the high office which he disgraced. If the arguments of the gentleman from Maryland (PHELPS) were correct, that the President should have at the head of the various departments men in whom he could rely, he would then, besides being a bloody usurper, become a powerful dictator. If there were poverty among the laborers of the country, and troubles in the centres of trade and finance, those who suffered knew to whom to ascribe their sufferings. It was to ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. BECK addressed the House against the resolution. He had no doubt that Congress was prepared to take the last fatal leap, although the only ground assigned for impeachment was that the President had taken the only steps in his power to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act. Was that sufficient ground for impeachment? He contended that it was the bounden duty of the President to take steps to test the question, and that the President would be false to his trust as Chief Executive of the nation if he did not do so. If the Congress passed a law depriving the President of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, striking down the right of trial by jury, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of peace and without just cause, would it not be the duty of the President to take measures to test the constitutionality of such acts? No man out of an insane asylum would claim that it was not, and yet that was the only ground claimed for the resolution of impeachment. The President had the undoubted right to do as he had done—remove the Secretary of War and communicate the fact to the Senate, merely appointing Gen. THOMAS as Secretary *ad interim*. That right was clear according to the writings of MADISON, Chancellor KENT and Chief Justice STORY, and an attempt to set that right aside was unconstitutional, null and void, and it was the President's duty to have the question tested judicially. He claimed that even the Tenure of Office bill itself did not cover the case of Secretary STANTON; for it only applied to the Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. STANTON was not one of them.

Senator SHERMAN, of the Committee on Conference on that bill, had taken that ground, and had argued that the law would not apply either to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of State. Surely, therefore, under these circumstances the President was justified in believing that he had a right to remove either of those officers. The President was guilty of no illegal act. The right of removal was a legal right; and even if the Tenure of Office act applied to Mr. STANTON, the President had complied with the law by communicating to the Senate the fact of the removal of Secretary STANTON. For this assertion of a constitutional legal right the President was to be hurled from his place; and gentlemen spoke under such circumstances of standing by the Constitution in this attempt to remove the President.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in support of the resolution. He did not understand the question as it was understood by some who had discussed it. It was not material whether the President was a Democrat or a Republican; whether it was the third time or the first time that he had been presented for impeachment; whether he had committed other crimes or not; but the question was whether he had violated a penal statute of the United States, and whether, in that case, he was amenable to impeachment. He quoted the language of the Tenure of Office act to show that without the consent of the Senate the President could not appoint to office or remove from office. The case was, therefore, he argued, a very plain and simple one. If the President gave a commission to such an office without the consent of the Senate, he was guilty, according to the law, of a high crime and misdemeanor, and was, therefore, liable to impeachment. It could not be claimed that the President was ignorant of the law, for it was presumed, no matter how violent the presumption was on the part of the President, that every man knew the law. Having violated it he subjected himself to the penalties provided in it. Mr. JOHNSON was guilty of something—of what? Of indiscretion? No, but of a plain, palpable, intentional violation of the law. The President stood before the country to-day the violator of public law, and it was the duty of the House to decide whether he was, and if so what course should be taken to punish him. There had not been a reconstruction law passed by Congress which ANDREW JOHNSON had not laid a ruthless hand upon, and obstructed. Ever since the apostacy of that man two years ago he had in every possible way obstructed the execution of the laws. He had not only insulted the nation by his conduct and disgraced his high office, but he had dragged in the slime and filth of demagoguism the Presidential robes of office.

Mr. PHELPS inquired whether the impeachment of the President would not clinch the doctrine of negro suffrage on the country in spite of the will of the people?

Mr. LOGAN did not know that negro suffrage had anything to do with the question.

Mr. PHELPS thought it had as much to do with it as the points that the gentleman was talking of.

Mr. LOGAN resuming, declared his belief that the intention of ANDREW JOHNSON was to inaugurate another rebellion and revolution in the country. Referring to the remarks of Mr. BROOKS, warning the majority of the coming revolution, he said there was no danger of blood being shed for that gentleman while that gentleman had been giving the House warning. He would give him (BROOKS) warning that the people would not sustain ANDREW JOHNSON. If he had nobody but Democrats to sustain him, he did not think they wanted any more fighting. [Laughter.] How many men could he get to stand by the side of ANDREW JOHNSON? That man would not stand by them for a week. He believed that within one week after ANDREW JOHNSON was hurled from power the people would be found joyous and happy, because a man would then take the Presidential chair who would see that the laws are executed. Through the management of the Secretary of the Treasury and his friends gold might go up one or two per cent. in Wall-street; but as soon as ANDREW JOHNSON was impeached gold would go down twice as fast.

Mr. HOLMAN spoke on the opposite side of the question. He thought it too manifest that Congress sought to usurp the powers vested by the Constitution in other departments of the Government. He did not propose to make a speech now, but he had a speech before him—a speech coming from the past—a speech that needed no revision and could not be interrupted, and he would ask to have it read on this occasion. He then sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read by the Clerk Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. PETERS made the point of order that the reading of the address was not pertinent to the question before the House. It was interesting as a chapter of the bible would be, but was not germane to the question.

The Speaker *pro tem* (BLAINE) sustained the point of order, and the reading of the address was suspended.

Mr. HOLMAN thought there were some portions of the Farewell Address that were exceedingly pertinent to the discussion, and he proceeded to refer to and comment on them. The proposed impeachment was the result of that vile party spirit which permeated the land, and it was therefore in order for him to read WASHINGTON'S warning against the baneful effect of party spirit. He read the extract referred to. He argued that the whole question involved was a question of the construction of law, and he believed that the President was right in his construction of it. Nothing but the blindness of party spirit would attempt to make the President responsible to the penalties of the Tenure of Office act, for by the very terms of that act, the offices of all the Secretaries appointed by President LINCOLN were vacant in one month after Mr. LINCOLN'S death. This precedent once established that the dominant party could dethrone the Executive power of the nation, how much more stable would be the American Republic than was the Republic of Mexico? This action was establishing principles the most dangerous to free government. He argued from Kent and Story and other authorities, that it was absolutely necessary for the President to have control of the officers by whom the laws were to be executed. He drew a distinction between the appointment of an officer under the Tenure of Office act and the assignment of a military officer to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and argued that the latter did not bring the President within the provisions of the law.

Mr. SCHENCK, interrupting, notified Mr. HOLMAN that he had prevailed on Mr. PETERS to withdraw his objection to the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN was pleased at that, for he considered WASHINGTON'S address a much better speech than he could make.

The half-hour allotted to each speaker having just expired the address was not read, but Mr. HOLMAN had permission to have it printed in his speech in the *Globe*.

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke in favor of the impeachment resolution. Referring to Mr. BROOKS' remarks, that the people of the country were against the action of Congress, he would place against the statement of that gentleman testimony which he had just received from Illinois, in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of that State. He would ask it to be read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. NIBLACK raised the point of order that if WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was not in order, a telegram from the Governor of Illinois could not be in order.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. BLAINE) said he would decide that question after he had heard the dispatch read. [Laughter.]

The dispatch was then read, as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 22.

The usurpations of ANDREW JOHNSON have created a profound sensation in the State. His last act is the act of a traitor. His treason must be checked. The duty of Congress seems plain. The people of Illinois, attached to the Union, I firmly believe will demand his impeachment and will heartily sustain such action by our Congress. The peace of the country is not to be trifled with by that presumptious demagogue. We know the National Congress will proceed wisely and cautiously, but let it proceed. Millions of loyal hearts are panting to stand by the Stars and Stripes. Have no fear: all will be well. Liberty and order will again triumph.

B. J. OGLESBY, Governor.

The Speaker *pro tem.* overruled the point of order.

Mr. NIBLACK said he had anticipated so much.

The Speaker *pro tem.* added that he was familiar with WASHINGTON'S Address, but did not know what was in the dispatch.

Mr. INGERSOLL went on to argue in favor of impeachment, and declared that he should be grievously disappointed if within ten days from this time "Old Honest BEN. WADE" would not be occupying the functions of the President of the United States.

Mr. PRUYN intimated that in that expectation he would be grievously disappointed.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not think he would be, for there was but one single issue to be tried, and the President himself had furnished all the evidence necessary to his conviction. In the course of his argument he claimed that an office from which the incumbent was removed by the President was not vacant until the appointment of his successor was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, asked whether Mr. INGERSOLL held that EDWIN M. STANTON was Secretary of War, and, if so, whether the President was to be impeached for removing him?

Mr. INGERSOLL said he had drawn no distinction between the fact and the attempt. He did not know whether Mr. STANTON was exercising the duties of that office.

Mr. SCHENCK promptly said, "Yes, he is."

Mr. TRIMBLE remarked that then the President was to be impeached for attempting to do a thing which he had failed to do.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that that might be so. The President was a usurper for saying that the law was unconstitutional.

Mr. TRIMBLE inquired—Who does know whether the act is constitutional?

Mr. INGERSOLL replied—We know; I know. [Laughter.]

At 11:15 the House took a recess till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

Celebration of High Mass at St. Peter's Church—An Address by Archbishop McCloskey—Departure of the Zouaves for Europe.

Yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, was well filled by both sexes, on the occasion of the celebration of a Solemn High Mass in behalf of the Papal Zouaves, *en route* from Canada to Rome to join the Pontifical Army. The Zouaves, numbering 130, and in full uniform, occupied reserved seats on each side of the middle aisle. At the hour appointed, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY came forward to the chancel and addressed the Zouaves, as follows:

I think that I am not to call you Catholic brothers, or Catholic friends; I will call you Soldiers of the Cross, and you have come here this morning, Catholic Soldiers of the Cross, before taking your departure from our American shores, to kneel before God's altar, to join in the Holy Sacrifice about to be offered thereon in your behalf, and to ask God's blessing. I have come, not so much to address you, as to unite my prayers with yours, and sincerely from the bottom of my heart to invoke upon your heads and the noble enterprise in which you have embarked, Heaven's choicest benediction. I have come to have what I esteem the pleasure and the privilege of looking into the faces of that noble band of Canadian youths who bid adieu to their common friends, for a time only we trust, in order to go forth animated as they are with chivalrous sentiments of Catholic faith and piety to offer themselves, and, if need be, to offer their lives for the sake of our common Holy Father, the father of all Catholic Christians, who are going to enroll themselves under his sacred and glorious banner and have the honor of being numbered among those whose names have already filled the Catholic world with their glory and renown. The Papal Zouaves, Zouaves of the Holy Church, Zouaves of the Holy Father, Zouaves of glorious PIUS IX., whose very name inspires every heart not only with love but with enthusiasm and with courage. And that name itself will be to you enough to sustain you in any hour of danger or conflict which it may please God's providence to send to you. You are going to take part in a holy as well as noble cause. You are going, not to wage any unjust or aggressive warfare, not to take part in the overthrow of any legitimate throne or properly constituted authority. You are going, not to be the plunderers of others' property, or to invade the territory of sovereigns, not as invaders or as fillibusters, but you are going to stand; with others like you, as a rampart of defence and a tower of strength around the presence of your Holy Father to protect his safety and to defend his rights, with which, the safety and the rights of that Holy Church to which it is your privilege to belong, are identified; for those who have been and are still attacking him are not simply attacking his temporal sovereignty, but they are aiming to attack and mean to attack the Church of which he is the head. This is not the design of all, but it is the design of the leaders. But, thanks be to God, through the prowress of the Papal Zouaves of the Catholic Church, the adversaries have been signally overthrown, not once, we hope, but forever. You are going, then, as I said, to protect that safety and that life against the efforts of those who are attacking the temporal power of the Holy Father, not simply as such, but because, as he believes, it is identified with the preservation of the spiritual power. The Church can never die. The Church is sustained by a power which no man can overthrow. Its power is essential to the very action and life of the Church in the fulfillment of the mission to which God has called it. You have then, I repeat, young men, chosen a noble part, and I do not doubt you will perform it nobly. You have entered into a glorious cause, and I have no doubt you will prove yourselves worthy of it, and reflect by your conduct hereafter honor upon your Catholic names. Canada has reason to be proud of you already, and I trust she will have reason to be prouder of you still. You have set a beautiful example, and I may say there are hundreds of thousands in this city and country who envy you your lot, who would be glad to join your ranks, ready to throw themselves also into the same holy cause. If I am asked why it is not so, my answer is simply this: that if their services are needed, if from any proper quarter the word should come for their aid, I say, let them go, and not one of them but would be forthcoming with a will. But as far as the war has advanced we are led to presume and to believe that, after what has been already done, and what is being done toward raising troops, the Holy Father does not, at this moment, call upon us so much for men as for pecuniary aid, for the means of supporting and sustaining those who have already gathered around him, and who are dependent upon him for their support. Not so with you. You go not to be a burden on the Papal treasury. You pay your way and give your services as volunteers. And as for the Catholic Christians of these United States we will venture to say that they, although they may not appear in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves, their hearts are true to that Holy Father, true to the sentiments of his temporal sovereignty, and true to his Catholic memory throughout the world. We will answer for the Catholics of the United States, whatever others of its fellow citizens not of their creed may be disposed to say of them. They are American citizens, and they are as strongly devoted to the sustenance and maintenance of the temporal power of the Holy Father as Catholics in any part of the world; and if it should be necessary for them to prove it by acts, or more openly by words, they are ready to do so. The American Government has had no part in the iniquities perpetrated against our Holy Father, no part in the evil, sin and unjust aggression of sovereigns to which he has been made subject, in part, in Papal affairs, and it will probably not be allowed to have any part, as the people are well disposed in the matter of sustaining his temporal power. Its policy has been in no way to intervene in affairs of Europe, in its government or people, and so long as that policy lasts, we will rest content; but if that policy should ever change to a sympathy with the Italians as against the Holy Father, then Catholics must be prepared to show their readiness, by acts as well as words—to give their lives if necessary for their Holy Father. I have then only to say to you, young soldiers of the Cross, God speed you; may you prosper, may the cause which you go to defend prosper; and may you come back laden not only with the blessings of the Holy Father, as you will do, but with the blessings of the whole Catholic world. May you come back to rejoice the hearts of your country, your parents and your friends. But if it should be God's will that on Italian soil you should have to lay down your lives, you cannot do it in a more sacred or holy cause, and prayers will go up for you from Catholic friends from every portion of the world. Your names and memories will be held in veneration, and you will be numbered among those eminent Catholic Zouaves whose names are already associated with glory.

The Archbishop then gave the Zouaves his benediction, and on leaving the chancel, said, "Farewell, happy boys—a safe return."

The Zouaves then sang, "*Ave Maria Stella*," after which Rev. Mr. QUINN, pastor of the church, offered the sacrifice of the Mass, and gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament to the Zouaves. At the close he addressed them as follows:

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart is filled, for the honor that has been conferred on me and this congregation, by your presence here this morning, immediately before taking your departure for the distant land to which you are tending. The spirit of Christian chivalry is not dead. It arouses you, and many others like you, with sentiments not unlike those which were inspired by PETER the Hermit; and for a cause as great and as noble as that in which he was engaged. What will be your joy when, in a few days, you will present yourselves before him whose presence commands alike your respect and the reverence of friend and foe—the glorious PIUS IX.? We envy you the happiness of such a meeting. We pray now that you, our Canadian brave young men—children of the same continent, brothers of the Faith—may have a prosperous passage, and we pray also that you may return again, after the time of your service will have expired, safe and well covered with glory; and that we may be permitted to live to receive you on your return, and to offer up acts of praise and of thanksgiving to God for His mercy and for His protection.

The services at the church having closed, the Zouaves proceeded to the steamer *St. Laurent*, lying at Pier No. 50, North River. There a large number of friends had gathered to bid them farewell and wish them a prosperous voyage. At 12 o'clock the Zouaves formed in line on the pier and gave an exhibition of their peculiar drill. They then marched to the quarter-deck, where a hollow square was formed, with the Canada Committee and Right Rev. Bishop PINSONCAULT, of Montreal, Rev. WILLIAM QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, and Rev. Mr. THIRY, attached to the Jesuit College of St. Francis Xavier, in the centre. The Committee, through the Chairman, addressed the Zouaves, and then the Bishop spoke to them, (in French,) and in a way to win repeated cheers. The Bishop closed his address by bestowing the benediction, the entire company kneeling at the time.

At 1 o'clock the lines were cast off, and the steamer moved from the slip amid the hearty cheers of those assembled on the pier and the enthusiastic responses of the Zouaves on board.

UNLAWFUL REVELATION.

A Telegraph Operator Arrested for Giving Illicit Information to a Gold Broker—Examination Before Justice Dowling.

A novel case of misdemeanor came up in the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Justice DOWLING, when WM. ROCHE, a telegraph operator, employed by the Franklin Telegraph Company, was arraigned on a charge of having violated the law passed May 9, 1867, in relation to violation of the secrecy to be observed regarding the contents of telegraphic dispatches received or dispatched by any company. In order that the question may be fully understood, we append the section of the law, already cited, which reads as follows:

"Any person connected with any telegraph company in this State, either as clerk or operator, messenger, or in any other capacity, who shall willfully divulge the contents or the nature of the contents of any private communication intrusted to him for transmission or delivery, or who shall willfully refuse or neglect to transmit or deliver the same, shall, on conviction before any court, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall suffer imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse in the county where such conviction shall be had, for a term of not more than three months, or shall pay a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court, and any person who shall willfully, by connivance with any clerk, operator or messenger, or other employe of any telegraph company, or otherwise willfully and wrongfully obtain or attempt to obtain any knowledge of any telegraphic message or dispatch, communication or communications, while the same shall be in transmission, without first having the assent and authority of some person having the right to give such assent and authority, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The accused was arrested by Detective EUSTACE, and the charge against him was that of divulging the contents of a private telegraphic dispatch from Washington, to JOHN SAMMOND, a gold broker at No. 46 Broad-street, for purposes unknown. When the case came up before the magistrate, JAMES G. SMITH, of No. 11 Broad-street, testified that he is General Superintendent of the Franklin Telegraph Company; that on the 11th inst. a message was sent over the wires of the Company from the City of Washington to HENRY CLEWS & Co., of this City, by one W. B. SHAW, and which read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1868.

Henry Clews & Co.:

Post will contain dispatch stating that Secretary has ordered sale of $10,000,000 gold, to raise money to meet requisitions; also that impeachment is regarded as dead.

W. B. SHAW.

Sent 1 o'clock and 27 minutes.

That WM. ROCHE, of No. 40 East Houston-street, was the operator in the office in this City, and received the message, as it came in the ordinary way over the wires; that upon the receipt of said message ROCHE took a copy of the message so transmitted, changing the name of the firm to FISK, BELDEN & Co., and divulged it to JOHN SAMMOND, a broker doing business in the City of New-York, giving him the substance thereof. Mr. SMITH further charged ROCHE with the misdemeanor so specified, from the fact that he had seen a penciled memorandum in the handwriting of the prisoner, which read as follows:

"*Evening Post* will contain dispatch stating that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of $10,000,000 gold. Also, that impeachment is dead."

Which, he was informed by Mr. BUTCHER, had been received at the office of the *Evening Post*, inclosed in a note from Mr. SAMMOND, who requested him to ascertain the truth and inform the writer.

John Butcher, of No. 41 Nassau-street, testified that he is head book-keeper in the office of the New-York *Evening Post* newspaper; that on the 11th inst. he received a sealed envelope addressed to himself, which he found to contain the two notes already alluded to by Mr. Smith; that the note from Mr. Sammond is in that person's handwriting.

The magistrate sent a subpœna for Mr. SAMMOND as a witness, but as he was absent from his office, his attendance could not be procured, so the examination was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. ROCHE was permitted to furnish bail in the sum of $500 to await result, MARTIN THOMPSON, of No. 94 Second-avenue, becoming his bondsman.

Presentation to Inspector George W. Dilks.

Last evening a number of the friends of Mr. GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, met at No. 636 Broadway, and, through Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, presented him a most elegant and costly testimonial. The gift is an Inspector's Shield, of pure gold, and of elaborate workmanship; the eye of the eagle, which surmounts the shield, is a costly ruby, and attached to the shield is a massive gold chain of considerable value. In presenting the gift Mr. ANDREWS spoke in high terms of Mr. DILKS as an officer and man, and said that the Metropolitan Police force, as at present organized, is undoubtedly the best in the world. Mr. DILKS, being called on to accept the testimonial, was evidently embarrassed by this handsome recognition of his worth, and said that, taken by surprise, as he was, he could hardly do more than tender his sincere thanks to the donors and assure them that he should always endeavor to merit their approval. He had been, he said, connected with the Police of New-York for twenty years, and had passed from grade to grade, perhaps more through the partiality of friends than by his own merit, but he could honestly say that throughout the whole of his career he had never used the power vested in him as an officer to gratify private pique. The Police force, Mr. DILKS believed, as now organized, is as efficient as it can be made. There are, of course, men connected with it unfit for their positions, as is naturally the case in every large body of men, but, as a whole, the force was admirable in its material and discipline.

After the speeches a collation was spread, and the evening passed in social converse. Mr. ANDREWS made a short speech, touching incidentally on the political situation, saying that despite the threatening news from Washington he had full faith that the people would right matters in a few days, and the present crisis be passed without serious trouble.

Fires.

At 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the pawn-shop of ASTEN RASSAK, No. 37 Grand-street, originating on the second floor. The flames were extinguished with a damage of $1,000 on stock or pledges—covered by an insurance of $8,000 in the Mechanics and Traders', Park, Pacific and Stuyvesant. The building is owned by Mr. BARNARD, who sustains a loss of $500; fully insured. Mr. RASSAK stated that the flames were caused by his accidentally upsetting a kerosene oil lamp on the counter....A fire broke out on Ward's Island last evening, but owing to the state of the river no particulars could be gained....At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the shingle roof on the extension of the dwelling No. 167 West Houston-street, owned and occupied by R. DAVIES, resulting in a damage of $50; insured for $6,000 in the Bowery Company. The fire originated from a rocket stick thrown from one of the firework stands in the vicinity.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.—ELIZABETH CURRY, a native of Ireland and 40 years of age, fell on the ice in Vesey-street and broke her wrist. She was taken home to No. 33 Baxter-street by the Police....JOHN HENGHAN, aged 50, residing on the corner of Greenwich-avenue and Twelfth-street, fell in Twenty-second-street and broke his leg; he was taken home....PHILIP WHAL, of No. 341 Ninth-street, fell in Chatham-street and broke his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....BERNHARD ZELGER, a German, aged 36, died suddenly, at No. 113 Sixth-street, of disease of the heart....JOHN MCKENNA, aged 35, and living at No. 127 Mulberry-street, was found last night sitting on a stoop at the corner of Walker and Baxter streets with a deep cut over the left eye. He informed the officer that he had been stabbed, but refused to tell who was his assailant. He was sent home....CYRUS HANNON, of No. 42 Vandewater-street, fell in William-street and broke his arm. He was taken home....Patrolman CHARLES CONKLIN, of the Thirty-second Precinct, fell on the ice, while on post, and broke his leg.

THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY.—The sixty-fifth anniversary of this distinguished Society was celebrated last evening, in the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large brilliant audience. The following programme was executed in a manner entirely satisfactory: Overture, "Cheval de Bronze," March, "Preussens Helden," Lander's Band; Prayer, Rev. C. R. DUFFIE; Prayer, "Freischutz;" Galop, "Grande Duchesse;" President's Address, NICHOLAS FISH, A. B.; Waltz from "Romeo and Juliet;" The Lessons of the Ages, WM. D. FOULKE; Selections, "Fra Diavolo;" Waltz, "Runstler Leben;" The Pirate, JAS. B. HALSEY; Selections, "Grande Duchesse;" Influence, EDWARD F. WEEKS; Waltz, "La Belle Helene;" Character, GEO. N. SANDERS, Jr.: Gallop, "South Side;" Italy, ROBERT H. HUNT; "Cavatina;" Reign of Terror, ALBERT L. GALLATIN; Waltz, "Schonen Donau;" Imagination, FRANK D. STURGESS; Galop, "Damen;" Poetry, ABRAM E. GWYNN; Waltz, "Marien Klaenge;" Alumni Oration, J. HARRY WORK, A. B.; Galop, "Ours;" Benediction; College Airs.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This silent working but truly deserving charity continues its good work. But unhappily for its limited means, as well as for the many necessitous who apply to it for succor, increased means are wanting to meet the increased demand. So numerous just now are the claimants for the bounty which these good ladies distribute, that the sick alone of these eat up all their funds. No charity can appeal more strongly to the full purse than this one; all that passes from it through the instrumentality of this institution is assuredly well bestowed, and none of it lost on the way. Our soldiers, their wives and children, or their widows and orphans, ought not to suffer for want of bread. Yet have these to be turned away daily, hungry as they came. Let us repeat that the headquarters of this charity are at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, and that the President of the Society is Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY.

DEATH OF MR. SNEELIE.—Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the body of JAMES SNEELIE, who was fatally burned on Friday at No. 80 Third-avenue, as previously reported. The evidence showed that deceased was of intemperate habits and frequently slept, while intoxicated, on a sofa behind the bar. Early on Friday morning, it is believed that he either fell into the grate or his clothes caught fire, causing the burns which resulted in death. The bar-keeper, JOSEPH SHORT, heard groans at 5 A. M., and on entering the room occupied by deceased, found him sitting on the floor wrapped in flames, both shirts and pantaloons being partially consumed. Deceased made no explanation before death. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Mr. SNEELIE was a native of Scotland, 29 years of age, and intended to sail for Europe by the steamer leaving yesterday.

THE PURIM BALL.—The carnival season, fairly inaugurated by the grand gathering of the Liederkranz Society, will be at its height in the early part of the coming month. After the Arion Ball, the seventh annual fancy-dress ball of the Purim Association, which is always one of the most brilliant and numerously-attended gatherings of the Winter is to occur, the evening of Monday, March 9, being set apart for holding it. This year, the reunion will be held at Pike's Opera House. The pageantry will be displayed and the dancing carried on in the auditorium and upon the stage of the theatre. The splendid ball-room will be opened to the public for the first time, and will be used as a supper-room.

DEATH FROM A STAB WOUND.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 99 Sixth-street on the body of FRANCIS HEFNER, a German, who died from the effects of a stab wound in the breast, inflicted by two unknown men on the 18th ult., near the Lutheran Cemetery, on Long Island, as already reported. Besides the *ante-mortem* statement of deceased no clue to the assailants could be obtained by the Coroner. Dr. WETTENGEL, Deputy Coroner, made the *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that death had resulted from the wound. An open verdict against unknown persons was rendered. Deceased was 34 years of age.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A WOMAN.—CATHARINE REARDON was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having committed a street robbery. It appears that on Sunday night THOS. WELCH, residing at the Atlantic Hotel, Chatham-square, met the accused in the Bowery, when she asked him to go to a saloon near by. While the pair were conversing on the sidewalk, it is alleged that CATHARINE robbed WELCH of $184 in Treasury notes, after which she made her escape, although her victim gave chase. The prisoner was arrested on Friday. She was held for trial.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Yale Alumni, resident in New-York City and vicinity, will be held in the lecture-room of the Madison-square Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') on Monday evening, Feb. 24. The Committee on Organization will present a report, and a full attendance of the Alumni is expected.

ITEMS—JULIA SMITH, aged 40 years, and residing at No. 49 East Twenty-eighth-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, having suffered for some time with appoplexy. Coroner ROLLINS was notified....A male infant, about six weeks old, was found in the hallway of No. 109 Laurens-street, yesterday, and taken to Police Headquarters....At 1 o'clock yesterday morning WM. HIGGINS, residing in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, fell into the East River, at the Fulton Ferry, and was rescued from drowning by Officers BANNAN and WOODIN, of the Second Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HUNTER'S POINT FERRY-BOAT HUNTINGTON—Loss $100,000.—Shortly before midnight on Friday a fire took place on the Hunter's Point ferry-boat *Huntington*, then lying at the ferry-slip at Hunter's Point. Several engines were quickly on the spot, but, in consequence of an insufficiency of suction hose, could do nothing to avert the spreading of the flames. The fire communicated with the slip and destroyed a large portion of it; and, lest any further damage should be committed on the slip by the flames, the boat was cast loose, and soon floated down the stream with the tide. At 12:30 P. M. the burning boat drifted into the dock at POILLON's yard, foot of Bridge-street, where she came into collision with and slightly injured a lighter laden with lumber. She again drifted into the current, and when near the foot of Jay-street, came in collision with a brig laden with paraffine oil. Fortunately the fire did not communicate with the oil. The arrival of the police fire-boat at this juncture to the aid of the Fire Department and the ferry-boat's hands was soon followed by extinguishment of the flames. The vessel sunk immediately afterward. Her damage is estimated at $90,000; that of the slip at $10,000.

SUICIDE.—Late on Friday night EDWARD C. MCGRATH, M. D., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been residing for some time with Mr. FRANCIS D. VAN PELT, Fifth-avenue near Third-street, and had been somewhat addicted to intemperance. His practice had almost entirely fallen off in consequence of his bad habits, and he had commenced to take large quantities of morphine. He had acted very strangely of late, and Mr. and Mrs. VAN PELT had feared he would take his life. On Friday evening the deceased said "good-bye" to the people in the house, who thought it a strange remark, and went to his room. Shortly after a noise was heard in the passage-way leading to his room, and in a few minutes Mr. VAN PELT found the deceased lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. The blood had collected in a large pool about the body. Dr. MCGRATH was about 35 or 40 years of age, was married, but had not lived with his wife for some time.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—There was a meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Design held last evening at the Institute. A very eloquent oration on "The Moral Essayist, SAMUEL JOHNSON," was delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER. The annual report of the managers of the Brooklyn Institute was also read, setting forth the progress made during the past twelve months. The gold medal for general proficiency was delivered to Master H. G. HART, and honorable mention was publicly made of Miss Amanda Pruyn, Miss Lizzie Elder, E. S. Hammond, P. G. Taylor, Jr., W. D. Judge, F. Pohl. The paintings and drawings which were on exhibition in the studios were inspected with much interest by the audience.

ARRESTS.—The Police made 279 arrests last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.—A special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was called by Mayor GOPSIL, for the purpose of considering Senate bill No. 84, now before the Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the united Railroad and Canal Companies to increase their depot and terminal facilities at Jersey City." The bill provides for their laying a track from Bergen through certain parts of the city to the river. Should it pass, and the tracks be laid, it will necessitate the removal of 120 dwelling-houses, some of them valuable, and paying to the city for tax annually $12,000. It will also depreciate the value of the property adjoining, for which the companies, according to the bill, cannot be made to make any compensation. It provides that no street shall be laid across the ground they wish to monopolize, and they will also have the whole control of five blocks of water front. The Common Council met on Friday, and a resolution was adopted that a special committee be appointed to proceed to Trenton, to do all in their power to protest against its passage, and, if they deem it necessary, they are authorized to employ efficient counsel for that effect. A public meeting of the citizens was also held last night at the City Hall, and the matter was fully discussed, and a resolution was adopted in favor of sustaining the Common Council in their efforts to stop the progress of the bill.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Ex-Sheriff BEATTY, of Hudson County, died suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in South Bergen, of consumption. He was one of the petit jurors, and attended Court up to Tuesday last, although in failing health for several months. Dr. LEONARD, residing at Bellavista, corner of Palisade and Newark avenues, Hudson City, died suddenly Friday evening of apoplexy. Deceased was about sixty years of age, and was formerly connected with one of the Baltimore papers. ROBERT HAND, of No. 35 Clinton-avenue, went to the coal-office of Mr. MIX, No. 21 West Kinny-street, about 8:30 yesterday morning, to order coal, and without speaking fell back and died in five minutes. He was seventy-nine years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Dr. DODD examined the body, and pronounced the cause of death from heart disease, and gave a permit for burial. Deceased had on him a $1,000 bill.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT.—Yesterday, two boys broke into the house of Mrs. J. FIAIRE, No. 150 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, and stole from thence about $75 worth of clothing and silverware. The robbery was committed in the forenoon when the family were absent....An attempt was also made, on Friday night or Saturday morning, to enter the bar-room of Mrs. M. DOYLE, No. 45 York-street, Jersey City. The burglars had bored auger-holes all round the lock, 32 in number, and had commenced to cut away the sections with a knife. It is supposed that they were alarmed by some noise overhead, as they decamped without breaking through. No clue is yet found.

ROBBING A TRUNK.—WILLIAM E. PARADISE, aged 15, and JOHN OUSTMAN, aged 19, were arrested by Detective NUGENT and committed to the County Jail for trial by the Recorder, for breaking open the trunk of WILLIAM H. RIGHTMIER and WILLIAM MULLENEVY, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing and jewelry. The lad PARADISE has served a term of six months for larceny at Wilmington, and is a hard case.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning a new-born male infant, fully developed, was found in a yard in Newark-street, Newark, wrapped up in a piece of sheeting, covered with blood, round which was wrapped a piece of brown cloth. Dr. DUDD, who took possession of the body, was of the opinion that the child was placed there soon after its birth, and was frozen to death.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Fifteen or twenty millions of gold changed hands. There was a large attendance during the day and night. There was great excitement in gold, growing out of the news from Washington. In the morning gold opened at 142⅝, and sold in lots from ten to one hundred thousand to the extent of a quarter of a million at that figure. Owing to the excitement and rapid sales, the reporter found it a fruitless task to keep note of the sales. During the remainder of the afternoon prices ranged from 142½ to 143; and at the opening at night the first sale was made at 143⅛, after which, upon heavy transactions, the price was run up to 143¾, but upon parties who had bought largely at low figures, showing a disposition to realize; a rapid reaction took place, and the price touched 142⅞. At 10 o'clock the most of the sales were at 143, that being bid for large amounts offered at 143⅛.

Stocks were not very largely dealt in. New-York Central sold at 129¾, and was offered at that at the close. One thousand Erie in one lot sold at 69¾, after which a number of transactions occurred at 69⅞: closing price 69¼ bid, offered at 69⅞; 110¼ was bid for 500 Pacific mail; none was offered. Balance of the market was about the same as down-town prices during the day. The room will be open every night.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Consols have declined to 93@93⅛ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	45½

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

COTTON closes easier. Prices have declined ⅛d. on American descriptions. The sales have been about 10,000 bales Middling Uplands, on the spot, 10d.; to arrive, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Lard is excited, and prices have advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon has advanced to 41s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is dull and steady. Turpentine has declined to 34s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

PETROLEUM closes dull, at 45 francs for Standard White.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

City of Washington	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Tripoli	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, SISAL AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Feb. 27	New-York	Nassau & Havana.
Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizonia	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22.—*In steamship St. Laurent for Brest and Havre*—Hon. H. S. Sanford, United States Minister to Belgium, Mrs. Sanford and two servants, Mrs. E. S. Courtney, Philadelphia, Penn.; George S. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss E. S. Gray, Miss Georgie L. Gray, New-York; Hon. J. M. Usher, Boston, Mass.; William F. Shirley, Mrs. Shirley, child and maid servant, New-York; Marquis de Estera and man servant, Havana, Cuba; E. E. Haughwout, Mrs. Haughwout, New-York; D. E. Griswold, Mrs. Griswold and child, Mrs. H. B. Erskine, Boston, Mass.; R. M. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Miss G. S. Ogden, New-York; Dr. J. H. Hollister, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. A. Singer, Miss A. Sanger, New-York; Thomas D. Pearce, Philadelphia, Penn.; Isaac Scott, New-York; Dr. Broadbent, Mrs. Broadbent, Boston, Mass.; Mrs A. Porter and child, New-York; Rev. L. E. Matson, Mrs. Matson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. John F. Huttner, New-York; Rev. D. S. Miller, Joseph Wm. Miller, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. R. Edward, New-York; Walter Hastings, Boston, Mass.; Nicholas Joly, New-York; A. Gauthier, Mrs. Gauthier, San Francisco, Cal.; V. Braam, New-York; E. S. Novies, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Bendiner, New-York; N. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Juan Daza, Havana, Cuba; Charles Cambuston, Mrs. Cambuston, two Misses Cambuston, two Masters Cambuston, two infants and maid servant, New-York; Mr. George L. Balcom, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. L. Robert, New-York; Pierre Milla, Jean Orden, Paris; Albert Rossi, New-York; E. J. Heyer, Boston, Mass.; D. Mencarini, Mrs. Mencarini, two children and maid servant; Peter Vincenot, R. Ancarani, San Francisco, Cal.; Lucien Chamel, John Lanque, New-York; René D. Ponceau; Dom. Bauer, Paris, France; Mrs. Armand, New-York; Rev. E. Moreau; Manel Bourget, Edwin Hurtubise, Moise Gouin, Louis Olivier, Eugene Varin, S. Papillon, O. Auger, D. de Lacroix, L. Gilbert Villeneuve, Emile Pepin, Henry Desjardins, Peter Pare, A. Grolos, Harmon Martineau, Joseph l'Etoile, G. Gervaise, Louis W. Schiller, Henry Munroe, Alphonse Purprenant, Charles Vallée, Louis D. Demas, George Charbouneau, E. Henry Richer, Felix Pincennes, Elie Rochon, Francis X. Roy, Capt. Zaillefert, J. Edward Venault, Achille Bourget, Alphonse Bourget, Elie Brunelle, Capt. Roy, Alphonse Renauld, J. B. Bedard, A. Marchand, L. Meunier, A. Couture, D. Delere, Basil Lamarre, T. A. A. Langevin, B. Duppis, George E. A. Hughes, Ulrich Moreau, Etienne Lecher, Eugene Brisset, M. Baudoin, Joseph Chalut, Capt. Edward Hechette, Thomas L'Heureux, Adolphe Lamarche, Capt. Chouinnard, Leon Decarre, Louis J. Leblanc, R. Bernien, Charles F. D. Langlais, E. Campbell, P. U. Dupas, T. Lavigne, S. Lechapelle, Frank Pagetenaude, E. Garneau, C. Vohl, William Monog, Louis Gosselin, Louis Paquet, Francis X. Loupaint, J. F. Blackburn, Augustin Fortin, Edward Lemieux, J. Begin, Joseph Lariviere, T. Moupet, Charles Berthrand, Charles Trudel, David Dufresne, Arthur de E. de Baumonchel, S. Lefort, Edward Leblanc, Joseph Champagne, Oscar Rousseau, R. Dupras, M. Cormier, L. Prevost, A. Peloquin, Benjamin Charrier, James Mackenzie, Thomas Noumandin, Alfred Bastien, Napoleon Sauron, C. de Hempel, Joseph Beauchesnes, A Lupien, Thomas Assenault, T. B. Moupet, A. A. Charles Lascheneau, Alfred O'Meara, Charles Lebel, Hector Allard, John E. Letor, Henry Papillion, E. Clouthier, V. Houdan, L. Rheault, N. Raymond, S. A. Pare, John Marion, Charles Carous, J. Isabelle, A. Gadbois, Andre A. F. des Patis, Francois Gendron, T. d'Amay, C. Coutlée, Gilbert Penault, E. Rosselin, Joseph Legris, Alphonse des Patis, Louis G. Pare, James Barnard, J. B. Roy, Ed. Bumelle, E. Pelleteer, E. Duheault, L. Baunet, Chas. Courval, Alfred Peneal, E. Perin, P. Comte, Lucien Forget, L. D. Laport, Alfred Francoeur, Charles H. L. De Bellefeuille, Leopold Napoleon St. Germain, Chas. de Cares, A. Massicot, Mr. Felix Ed. Connolly, H. Regenhard, New-York; Alfred Gaumoud, Rev. A. Miglionni. Total—223.

FEB. 22—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Thomas Pope, wife and child, Mr. Gerard, Mrs. J. B. McGuire and child, A. Portois, Capt. James Berland, G. M. Wells, Chicago; Paul Camus, Thomas Wilson, Cincinnati; George Meyers, Mr. Linder, Mr. Hooper, G. Hughes, James and William Moorhead, R. G. Morse.

In steamship South America, for St. Thomas and Brazil—G. G. Wright, F. Mengoain, G. F. Washburne, G. L. Hertel, Capt. Dennis, Jas. Raymond, J. Roberts, Mrs. A. Ranche and 3 children, F. Tanner and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, M. Harmony, Marsimo de Goabity, F. A. Clarmont, Mrs. A. F. Savory, H. H. Pelkington, J. M. Emerson, J. L. Sitley.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—B. H. Hardee, H. Haught, S. Palmer, S. Palmer, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Fenn, A. Appleton and wife, A. D. Washburne, A. L. Kelsey, A. F. Finsley and servant, A. P. Chrystler and wife, Silas Clapp, Seth Rodgers, Alexander Howe, Wm. R. Stebbins and lady, Miss Loretta Meyers, Miss Sarah Carroll, Richard P. Freeman, A. M. C. Dewitt and 2 children, T. B. Cromwell, C. H. Delamater.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Joseph Leggett, J. R. Hogg, Mrs. H. Adriance, Miss M. Adriance, Miss Abbey Sabin, H. H. Sabin, Miss Eliza Mossber, J. P. Reegan, T. T. Rowland, J. H. Meyers, L. C. Wilson, J. P. Christian and lady, F. T. Curran and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon sets... 6 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 49 | Gov. Island. 8 38 | Hell Gate ..10 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Feb. 4, via Boston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool Jan. 9, with mdse and 5 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 3, Wm. Hadley, seaman, of Pictou, N. S., fell from the maintopsail-yard on deck, and died Feb. 11 from injuries received.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool Jan. 7, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. From Jan. 10 to the 20th had violent gales from the west; lost fore and maintopsails; Jan. 10, John Johnson, seaman, native of Germany, aged 25 years, while bending the mizzentopsail, fell from the yard overboard and was drowned.

Brig Patria, (of Brixham,) Cox, Patras Nov. 20, and Gibraltar Jan. 3, with currants to Geo. F Bulley. For the last 20 ds. has had strong westerly gales, and lost and split sails.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Roberts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, (of Lincolnville,) Perry, Old Harbor, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft & Co. Feb. 11, lat. 32, lon. 77 54, in a gale from N. E., lost fore and maintopmasts and jibboom; on outward passage lost head of foremast.

Schr. Henry G. Tay, (of Calais,) Prescott, Darien, Ga., 4 ds.

Schr. Americus, Carey, Charleston 10 ds.

Schr. Chas. H. Kelly, Read, Darien, Ga., 10 ds.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Brown, Providence.

Schr. T. H. Ellmer, ——, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobby, Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobby, Stamford.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind fresh, N.; clear.

Below.

Bark Niagara, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, from Bremen Dec. 30.

Bark Everhardt, (Pruss.,) from Rotterdam.

And 1 ship at anchor at S. W. Spit.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, for Havre; Wm. Penn, for London and Havre; City of Baltimore and Denmark, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro; Rapidan, for Havana and New-Orleans; Gen. Meade and Gen. Sedgwick, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Hatteras and Yazoo, for Norfolk; Franconia, for Portland; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford; United States, for Fall River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Arr. barks Meteor, from Foo-Chow; Thomas Brooks, do.; Melbourne, from Archangel; Albertina, from Africa; schr. J. Warren, Mobile.

Spoken, &c.

Cardigan—Br. ship, from Foo-Chow for London, 150 ds. out, Jan. 9, lat. 50 50, lon. 9; was supplied with provisions by ship Energy.

Hamilton—Br. brig, for Liverpool, Jan. 16, lat. 45, lon. 16.

Rochester—bark, from Messina for Boston, Jan. 2, off Gibraltar.

Virginia Price—schooner, from New-York for Nuevitas, Feb. 12, lat. 30 26, lon. 27.

Foreign Ports.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Jan. 26, schrs. Isaac Moore, for New-York in 2 days; White Swan, from St. John, N. B., dischg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 22—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Allemannia, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New-York Feb. 11, arrived at this port about 5 o'clock this morning, making the passage in less than 11 days.

LONDON, Feb. 22—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Celia, Capt. Gleadell, of the London and New-York line, which left New-York on the 6th inst., arrived in the Thames at a late hour yesterday, en route to this port.

THREE NEW APPROVALS.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Dated Jan. 20, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:
I HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND YOUR MALT EXTRACT HERE. I HAVE USED IT, WHILE IN NEW-YORK LAST AUTUMN, WITH GOOD EFFECTS.
PLEASE, ETC.
JNO. S. DILWORTH.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

L. HOFF, ESQ., NO. 542 BROADWAY:
NO. 71 IRVINGTON-PLACE, FEB. 7.
THINKING OF TRYING THE TONIC EFFECT OF YOUR MALT EXTRACT IN MY OWN PERSON, I WISH YOU (FOLLOWS ORDER.)
A. P. THROOP M. D.

NO. 442 8TH-AV., FEB. 8.
SEND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ANOTHER DOZEN OF IT. I HAVE MANY FRIENDS WHO WISH TO USE IT ON MY RECOMMENDATION.
J. J. HUBER.

SOLD AT THE DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 131 Water-ts., New-York.

FIRE ESCAPES,
FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR IS THE best in the world. Wholesale and retail by A. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Refrigerators repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 241, Feb. 22, 1868.
70, 51, 33, 4, 24, 77, 66, 30, 14, 25, 40, 61, 76.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 242, Feb. 22, 1868.
11, 47, 78, 73, 39, 26, 45, 77, 7, 63, 6, 51, 53.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 189, Feb. 22, 1868.
57, 54, 76, 4, 67, 7, 74, 60, 58, 66, 29, 33, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 190, Feb. 22, 1868.
71, 32, 60, 14, 70, 37, 76, 6, 40, 24, 39, 53, 36.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadwa

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.